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FRG DEFENSE MINISTER STATEMENT ON MISSILES CRITICIZED

LD192016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1738 GMT 19 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] The minister of defense of the FRG, Apel, in an interview with Sueddeutsche Rundfunk, stated that the talks on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe will have a chance of success only if the North Atlantic alliance firmly adheres to its decision on complementary arming. In other words, Apel advocated the putting into practice of the decision, passed at the December session of the NATO Council, on deploying on the territory of Western Europe of nearly 600 American nuclear missiles of the Pershing II and Tomahawk type.

Such appeals have been heard recently in the FRG quite often. Chancellor Schmidt has also come forward with such appeals. But it is known that in the course of the recent Soviet-West German summit talks in Moscow, the USSR made new proposals opening the way to talks on the problem of nuclear missile weapons. The Soviet Union proposed talks at which issues concerning both the medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and the already existing American forward-based nuclear means would be discussed simultaneously, as organically linked. The Government of the FRG, not only in the course of the talks but also after the return to Bonn, gave a high assessment of the Soviet initiative. As can be seen by Chancellor Schmidt's statements he continues to hold a similar view. Yet this cannot be reconciled by any means with appeals to complementary arming. After all the putting into practice of the plans adopted by NATO is aimed at changing the balance of forces in Europe and destroys the foundation for talks on the basis of equal ensuring of security of the parties concerned.

KUZNETSOV CRITICIZES UK DECISION ON TRIDENT MISSILES

LD181715 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

The decision taken by the British Government to "modernize" the so-called "independent nuclear deterrent forces" by the construction of a new generation of submarines carrying U.S. Trident nuclear missiles was met with deep concern in Europe. And it is not surprising, because the decision concerns weapons to be used not for the defence of Britain's "security", but for offensive purposes, which affects the national interests of other European countries.

And what "independence" of nuclear forces is meant by the British Government? It is well-known that the White House statement on Tridents says that the British nuclear strategic forces make an important integral part of the NATO bloc.

This statement by the White House makes null and void the self-confident statement made by the British defence secretary, Francis Pym, that "the British finger" will rest on the start button of new American U.S. missiles. It will not be a British, but a NATO finger, and to be more accurate--American.

The decision of the British Government to buy American Tridents constitutes a direct development of the NATO conception of trying to secure for NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw-Treaty countries.

"Leaders of the NATO military bloc, and primarily, the United States", the decision of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, held in June, 1980, says, "adopted a policy of upsetting the present world military balance in their own favour and at the expense of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, detente and security of nations". The purchases of Tridents will increase the number of nuclear warheads in Britain targeted at the Soviet Union by 256, UPI estimates. And this number will be added to the 160 U.S. cruise missiles which the Conservative government already decided to deploy on the British territory, out of "Atlantic solidarity".

This "solidarity" with Washington costs much to Britain. And it is not only that ever more thousands of millions of sterling are wasted on the arms race at the expense of the British economy. This policy, increases, to a considerable extent, the danger of Britain's involvement in a nuclear conflict.

What is particularly important is that London's and Washington's measures for increasing military preparations are taken demonstratively at a time when the Soviet Union and other socialist countries make new concrete proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving military detente and continuing the constructive dialogue between the East and the West.

One gets an impression that London, under the pretext of "Atlantic solidarity", does everything to prevent such a dialogue.

SHISHKOVSKIY REPORTS DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

LD201210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The Disarmament Committee, which is examining the problem of banning new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, continues its proceedings in the Geneva Palais des Nations. Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

[Begin Shishkovskiy recording] The principled approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the question under discussion is well known by the world public. It was once again expounded in the declaration of the participant states of the Warsaw Treaty meeting on 15 May, 1980. The document proposes, in particular, that businesslike talks should be started on a number of urgent measures for halting the arms race. However, despite the widespread view of the inadmissibility of using scientific-technical progress for the purpose of creating new types of weapons of mass destruction, there is as yet no agreement on how this can be prevented in practice.

As has repeatedly been stressed by various Soviet spokesmen, the question of a universal ban on the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction could be resolved if the political will were demonstrated on the part, first and foremost, of the militarily developed states.

The Soviet Union comes out unvaryingly for a comprehensive agreement which would set up a reliable barrier against the appearance of new types of weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, in the supplemented draft agreement on this issue which was put before the Disarmament Committee as early as 1977, the possibility is also envisaged of concluding special agreements on a ban on individual new types of such weapons. In particular, this means the preparation of a treaty on banning radiological weapons. A special working group is currently dealing with this question.

During this work, the delegations put forward and discuss various proposals which incorporate both ideas and specific formulas on different aspects of the problem. This gives one ground for hope that the difficulties which persist in preparing an appropriate treaty on radiological weapons will be overcome, and that this important document will be prepared. [end recording]

ZINOVYEVA CHIDES NATO RESPONSE TO TROOP WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL

LD181658 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

ASSOCIATED PRESS distributed on Thursday a statement by a NATO spokesman which is presented by the agency as some "response" to the proposals by the socialist countries made on July 10 at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It is proposed, as is known, to withdraw at the first stage 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen. It is not meant that the contingents, subject to reduction under a future agreement, will include the 20,000 Soviet servicemen who are being withdrawn from the GDR on a unilateral basis. Thus the actual withdrawal of Soviet troops would amount to 40,000 men.

The NATO spokesman, however, distorted these proposals. He claimed that the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen from the GDR is not part of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments. Therefore, the latest proposal by the socialist countries envisages, allegedly, the withdrawal of only 20,000 Soviet servicemen which is 10,000 less than the 30,000 men whose withdrawal the Soviet Union proposed in June 1978.

It is obvious that such "calculations" are nothing but casuistry and gross distortion of facts, aimed at playing down the important initiative by the Soviet Union which demonstrates its sincere desire to break the deadlock at the talks on achieving military detente in Europe.

We are sure that NATO propagandists will not succeed in explaining to the European public why, if one of the parties to the negotiations takes a decision to reduce military confrontation in Europe and, the more so, immediately starts implementation of its initiative, this should be adamantly opposed by the other side. The more so, since this measure is followed by the proposal on the withdrawal of another 20,000 Soviet servicemen.

Let us recall that in the proposals of July 10 the socialist countries left without change the figure of the withdrawal of the American troops--13,000--named by the NATO countries in December 20, 1979. Their aim was to make it easier to achieve agreement on first-stage reduction. It is known that the United States has increased the numerical strength of its armed contingent in the FRG alone by 26,000, even according to official American statistics, since 1976, that is during the period when the Vienna talks were already under way.

How does the NATO spokesman explain this fact? Will he start claiming that the increase of the American military contingent in Europe was carried out in line with some accords at the Vienna talks?

The facts are clear and allow no idle talk: At the time when the Soviet Union is adhering to the course of reducing the numerical strength of its troops in central Europe, the United States is substantially increasing the strength of its forces. NATO's representatives are trying to prove by all means that 20 plus is less than 30. However, this juggling with words hardly means that they are not good at arithmetics. What is obvious is the cynical attempt to befog the issue so as to gain unilateral military advantages.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD201816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 20 Jul 80

["International Observers' Roundtable" Program, with Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, commentator of all-union radio]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning esteemed comrades, radio listeners. At present not only Moscow and the whole of our country, but it may be said, the whole world, is being dominated by the Olympiad. But, at the start of our broadcast, I would like to recall the words of president of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, who said that political interference in amateur sport could destroy the future of the Olympic games.

Problems of Disarmament

Noting the fact that sport and politics do not mix, we will immediately pass on to politics, and in politics we will begin with the most acute of problems, a problem which is at the core of contemporary international relations. This is the problem of disarmament. Specifically we would like to talk about the West's reaction to the new Soviet peace initiative, the proposal by the Soviet Union to conduct talks during which questions would be discussed simultaneously and in an organically related way in respect of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and to already existing U.S. nuclear forward-based facilities.

[Bovin] Here we have rather a curious occurence. Sometimes one tends to forget that the first of our proposals was that we agreed unilaterally to reduce our medium-range nuclear facilities if NATO members did not adopt any decision on deploying theirs.

[Levin] Yes.

[Bovin] That was our first proposal. In addition to this, as Leonid Ilich said on 6 October, we proposed to start talks within the framework of SALT III, on the whole compass of these questions. This is what our first proposals boiled down to. The West resolutely rejected this, and then, in an interview with PRAVDA, Brezhnev said: Let us start talks immediately. They refused once again.

[Levin] They did not even consider this proposal.

[Bovin] Yes. Then this regrettably infamous decision by NATO was adopted and everything, so to speak, moved on to a new track.

[Levin] And so now a new initiative by the Soviet Union opens the way to an escape from the impasse into which the West has driven the problem of nuclear missiles.

[Bovin] At this point the following brief terminology would be of interest, so as to make it clear what it is we are talking about. Let us explain what are we talking about with the Americans within the SALT framework. These are the so-called strategic or central, or intercontinental systems. On the other hand there are tactical nuclear weapons which are used on the battlefield for resolving certain limited, tactical short-range tasks. Then, between these, there is a so-called gray zone, into which medium-range weapons come, and which, within the framework of the European Continent, can be regarded as strategic. It is from this point of view that we are approaching these talks which have been proposed. That is, to examine the problem of medium-range nuclear armaments plus the U.S. forward-based facilities. They, as it happens, fit exactly into this category.

[Levin] Yes.

[Bovin] The Americans are disturbed by our SS-20 missiles which could be used against certain European targets. They don't agree with us. Well, all right then, let us discuss these things, but only as an organic entity.

[Levin] Well, reaction by the United States gives an ambiguous impression. The New York TIMES for example published an article which says: The new interest in discussing the correlation of nuclear arms in Europe shown by the Soviet Union is possibly designed more to cause a split between the Western allies than to reach agreement with them. This is one line taken by the U.S. press.

[Bovin] Well, the New York TIMES if I may say so is not really reaction. The reaction came from the White House.

[Levin] Yes, but I have in mind the psychological atmosphere. The atmosphere in which they are trying to cast a shadow on the idea itself. The White House, however, does not give such replies. On the contrary, if one is to judge by the statements of U.S. Deputy State Secretary Christopher, who has just concluded a trip to Bonn and Brussels--in Brussels he met the permanent representatives of the NATO member-states in the headquarters of that bloc--Christopher says that at the moment a formula for a reply to the Soviet proposals is being worked out and possibly might even be worked out by the middle of September.

[Bovin] Well, the Americans of course have a tendency at present, and here it is quite obvious, to put stress on the major item within the framework of these talks, and this is missiles.

[Levin] It is this that I wanted to mention.

[Bovin] Chiefly it is missiles, and this means correspondingly that what we are proposing, the forward based facilities--first and foremost planes--the United States wants to leave out and to place missiles in the center of focus. This is their approach at the moment.

[Shislin] The matter appears in itself to be thus: The proposals by the Soviet Union, and the whole chain of proposals which you have just recalled, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, as being relevant, are concise and clear, and it is natural that the first reaction by official Washington was generally sufficiently positive. At least, statements were issued on Carter's side that this proposal needs serious study. However, following this, I must point out that a kind of rejection of these first statements is now occurring, and this rejection is being made precisely over the theme of what to discuss.

[Bovin] Yes, what to discuss. Yes.

[Shishlin] It seems that the Americans would like on the one hand to barter over the point of what to discuss, and to try to limit the question of medium-range weapons only to land-based weapons...

[Bovin interrupts] Missiles which are land based.

[Shislin] Yes, land-based missiles, second, I have the impression that they are simply dragging things out. You mentioned the middle of September.

[Levin] Well, this is what Christopher said, incidentally the Americans themselves are expressing great doubts, and insofar as during the pre-election campaign they also put forward this argument, it is difficult for them to take such decisions.

[Shishlin] For some reason, over there, during the preelection campaign they manage with ease to make all kinds of hard and noisy decisions and yet a constructive plan is somehow reluctantly passed by. It is clear that the Soviet proposals aimed at limiting the arms race in such sensitive types of arms, powerful arms, do not fall in very well with that concentrated talk being conducted at present in the United States on the need to ensure military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

But, while the participants, the active participants in these at least preliminary, as it were, discussions, are the Soviet Union and the United States, there are other interested participants, first and foremost the European countries. In this connection I would like to say that by his latest statements, West German Chancellor Schmidt quite clearly supports the Soviet initiative. But, in spite of their apparently absolute clarity, these statements bear a somewhat turgid character. We are in favor of both parts of the NATO decision. The first part of the NATO decision is the manufacture and deployment of new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of European states. The second part is the readiness for talks.

[Levin] On what basis?

[Shishlin] It appears thus: One must arm first and then wait and see.

[Bovin] It is precisely the FRG which is actively supporting the efforts of Britain to reequip its submarines with the Trident system which would raise the battle capacity of these units by 450 percent. Here the position of the FRG is, generally speaking, from my point of view, ambiguous, because on the one hand--and Nikolay Vladimirovich is right--they are saying most earnestly, yes, one must start talking with the Soviet Union. Yet on the other hand, they nonetheless are leaning to the side of the argument that one must strengthen and increase NATO's armaments in West Europe. It seems to me that at some point this will lead to internal conflict.

[Shishlin] That's absolutely right. Probably linked with this, incidentally, is the fact that, for example, the new initiatives by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks under which the Soviet Union would be ready to reduce its armed forces based in central Europe by 20,000 men if the United States also reduced its armed forces by 13,000...

[Bovin interrupts] We accept their proposal.

[Shishlin] Precisely their proposal. This is precisely how the Americans formulated this proposal, and they are now beginning to quibble.

[Levin] They are again objecting on geographical grounds and saying that the Americans have to travel overseas, while we remain in the vicinity.

[Bovin] It's fairly easy to see the intentions of the sides at the Vienna talks. But they did indeed put forward this proposal. We accepted it. And what happens? They again back down on their own proposals and start putting forward different arguments. So, it's a question of sincerity. A question, so to speak, of a serious attitude to the talks following this very clear-cut proposal of ours. What do they want?

[Levin] At the same time one cannot avoid mentioning, for example, that the United States has just repeated its urgent request to Belgium to approve the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Belgian territory as soon as possible. As we know, at the December NATO Council session the Belgians reserved the right to review this question in the light of developing events.

After FRG Chancellor Schmidt's talks in Moscow and the news of the new Soviet peace initiatives, Belgian Foreign Minister Nothomb said that the situation is becoming clearer for Belgium. But the United States evidently regards this clearing of the situation for Belgium as undesirable, and the United States is putting strong pressure on Belgium.

[Bovin] Incidentally, the FRG, in this case, is also...

[Levin interrupts] Yes, it is also taking part in this.

[Bovin] But, generally speaking, Belgium is, of course, a quantity which the United States, from its point of view, can afford to ignore in its overall strategy.

Effects of U.S. Election Campaign

Turning now to the program, the election platform which the Republicans adopted at their convention, we see things which are, to put it midly, amazing. The basic premise of this election platform is to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union in nuclear missiles. Even Kissinger, in spite of all the complexities of his nature, realized many years ago that this could not be done.

[Levin] He is now speaking in favor of just this.

[Bovin] Yes. It's also interesting, a strange parallel--I just remember May, 1968, the Sorbonne, those rebellious French students.

[Shishlin] Yes?

[Bovin] Those placards that hung everywhere. They claimed: Be realistic. Don't ask for the impossible. Yet the Republican program, Reagan's program, is asking the impossible. Is it really possible to visualize such U.S. superiority? In no way.

[Levin] But this is being done in many ways. Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, you also mentioned the British Government's decision to reequip its nuclear forces with Trident missiles. I would like to speak about this in a little more detail and mention several specific figures. The British nuclear forces now comprise 5 nuclear submarines with 64 Polaris missiles on board.

[Bovin] These missiles are armed with A-3 warheads without individual guidance. In other words, this warhead can only be aimed at one target, but, a direct hit on a target is guaranteed as (?the warheads) have a 20-degree variance factor.

[Levin] Trident, on the other hand, has eight of these warheads. Sixty-four missiles times 8 makes 512 warheads--512 targets for the British nuclear forces. Furthermore...

[Bovin interrupts] Their accuracy...

[Levin interrupts] And range...

[Bovin] ...And range is quite substantially greater.

[Levin] Almost twice as great. Polaris has a range of 2,500 nautical miles. Trident, on the other hand, has a range of 4,000 nautical miles. So, this is a principally different system.

And here's something else that should be noted. The election campaign is dominating the U.S. stage at the moment. Getler, a commentator for the Washington POST, considers that the timing of the announcement that the U.S. administration was prepared to supply Britain with these missiles was directly connected with the election campaign in order to answer criticism from the Republican camp against the Democrats alleging that the Democrats were not supporting the allies actively enough.

But there is another question, and I think it is a particularly topical question in the light of the Soviet proposals. Is this decision to equip the British nuclear forces with U.S. Trident missiles coming precisely at a time when a Soviet proposal aimed at resolving the problems of medium-range missiles is being discussed, not a departure from those talks?

[Bovin] That's absolutely right because the Americans know very well that neither British nor French nuclear or strategic forces will be the subject of negotiations, even at SALT III. They know this very well.

[Levin] And the White House, explaining the U.S. Government's decision, says openly that the U.S. Government believes that the independent British strategic nuclear forces, forming part of NATO, make an important contribution to the ability of the North Atlantic alliance to contain Soviet aggression.

[Bovin] Exactly.

[Levin] We won't contest this terminology for now. But the essential point, as Pym, British secretary of state for defense also said, is that the new missiles, like Polaris, will be at NATO's disposal. It is absolutely impossible for the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries to ignore such plans for strengthening NATO's nuclear missile forces. This reflects an obvious attempt to achieve military superiority in the European theater as well.

[Shishlin] There is only one thing I would like to add to that. All these announcements and facts, closely following one another, are a further illustration that the about-face in the foreign policy of the West, above all the United States, and certain NATO circles, took place long before the Afghan events. And the surge in international tension itself...

[Bovin interrupts] Thatcher at least was demanding that replacement long before Afghanistan.

[Shishlin] Yes, and it is of course absolutely wrong to date the surge in international tension from last December, when, at the request of the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union sent its military contingent to support the efforts of that country, which is striving to protect its independence and sovereignty from the actions of external counterrevolutionary forces. It seems to me that this fact is an important one. It should in some form at least clarify the argument over who is to blame for the current unquestionably feverish international relations.

[Levin] Now that the United States is completely locked in the election campaign and the Republicans have formulated their position, a position aimed, as already mentioned, at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. one can, generally speaking, also draw the conclusion that there is no sign that the United States intends abandoning this policy of increasing tension.

[Bovin] Yesterday I was speaking to several U.S. correspondents representing various press organizations, and I said to these colleagues: Just imagine the expression on the face of Schmidt or, say, Giscard d'Estaing, if Reagan becomes president.

But they clutched their heads and said they simply could not imagine that. Indeed, a paradoxical situation is developing. The most powerful capitalist country is approaching elections and both candidates, Carter and Reagan, generally horrify their allies. Another 4 years of Carter would be something horrible for them. And if Reagan were to become president, that would be even worse. So, it's a paradoxical situation.

[Shishlin] I hope, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, that your statement today will not be regarded by Reagan as evidence of the correctness of his words. In an interview with CBS he said he was sure that the Soviet Union intended to help Carter during the forthcoming campaign so that he remains president. He said that if the Soviet Union wanted him to be president, this would greatly alarm him. [laughter] What a strange thing to say.

[Bovin] I read today the speech that Kissinger delivered at that Republican convention. Quite honestly, for all Kissinger's faults and weaknesses, I somehow respected him as a politician and as a person who made a very great contribution to the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations. And when I read his--there's no other word for it--his renegade speech, a speech in which he pronounces worthless everything that he himself created, then I could imagine, of course, what Reagan's policy would be like.

[Levin] Reagan's fears that the Soviet Union will give its support to Carter is a demagogic move in the election campaign. For the present, the situation in the United States looks quite confused. On the 16th the Washington POST published the results of a public opinion poll carried out by the Burns-Roper Research Center. According to the results, if it were only Carter and Reagan standing for election, the number of votes cast for them would be divided equally, 40 percent each, with 20 percent of those polled being undecided. Taking into account the participation in the elections of Anderson, who is putting himself forward as an independent candidate--but it is no secret to anyone that he is the Republican's gray horse who is to pull some of the votes away from Carter and the Democrats--then 33 percent would vote for Reagan, 31 percent for Carter and 18 percent for Anderson. There are currently some other results of a poll which was carried out by the AP news agency and NBC television. These results are somewhat different. According to these figures, 42 percent of the electorate favor Reagan, 27 percent favor Carter and 18 percent favor Anderson.

[Shishlin] I can't help remembering, Viktor Nikolayevich, that when Carter was elected president, a U.S. magazine interviewed a famous West German fortune teller whose name, unfortunately, I don't remember. I read with interest that this fortune teller had once foretold, among other things, the tragic death of Kennedy. This time, when she was asked about the fate of Carter, she said, quite definitely, that he would be president for a single term.

[Levin] Well, we will have to wait and see what will happen.

Soviet-Asian Relations

Now I would like to move to a completely different continent, or rather subcontinent, that of India. This week Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister, paid a very interesting and, to a great extent, significant, visit to Delhi. He had talks with Narashimha Rao, the Indian foreign minister, met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, and, naturally, two problems were the chief subject of discussions: Indian-Pakistani relations, and problems concerning Afghan events. And here a very clear line was drawn between their positions, which gives grounds for drawing the conclusion that the points of view of the sides in their approaches to the Afghan problem remained essentially remote from one another.

[Bovin] Quite so, because Indira Gandhi in general has quite a sensible view of these events. She says yes, of course she does not welcome the sending of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. But she stresses that this action by the Soviet Union was caused by the corresponding action of, first and foremost, the Americans, by the buildup in their military presence in, for example, the Persian Gulf area, and so forth. In other words, quite a well-balanced attitude. The attitude of Pakistan, however, is all in all a typically pro-U.S. one, right down to the hysteria over these things. Here naturally they were unable to come to agreement. There is another aspect, too, of course. The Chinese and the Americans are holding talks on arming Pakistan, and this naturally makes Delhi nervous because in general, experience has shown that the weapons that are in Pakistan are turned first and foremost against India. After all, three wars have taken place there.

[Levin] Yes, three wars in 35 years.

[Bovin] Yes, three wars. But we hope that there will not be any exacerbation of relations between these countries, which is what we don't want, irrespective of any turns of events which are liable to change under different circumstances.

[Shishlin] Yes, here the positions of India and Pakistan are almost at two different extremes. Pakistan is simply aimed like a ram against Afghanistan, or is being used as a ram. However, Indian policy in Asia, just like India's foreign policy generally, is of quite a realistic nature and undoubtedly serves the interests of consolidating peace in Asia and the improvement of international relations. Proof of this lies in the decision by the Indian Government to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

[Levin] Yes, that required quite a lot of courage and, so to speak, a clearcut and realistic view of things.

[Shishlin] As is known, in general both China, and those who are forced to act while throwing a cautious glance at China...

[Bovin interrupts] And the whole of the West, come to that...

[Shishlin] ...And the whole of the West consider the Indian decision to be an untimely one. What they do apparently consider to be timely is what happened in Japan during the funeral ceremony...

[Levin interrupts] Or funeral diplomacy as people have started to call it.

[Shishlin] Present at the funeral was none other than Ieng Sary, one of the devotees of Pol Pot. In this connection I think that when one speaks of the visit by Agha Shahi to Delhi or when one touches on Asian problems in general, there are now many very complex and difficult situations there of an intricate and involved nature. At present one cannot see what will be the outcome of these involved situations.

[Bovin] But at least the stance that India has taken with regard to Kampuchea, while perhaps not providing specific methods of solving any intricate problems, does create situations in which it is easier to solve those problems.

[Shishlin] You are quite right. But, returning to that visit of Agha Shahi, I think there is still a purely objective pressure of interests of those Asian countries which induces them to multiply their efforts to create, as you said, the conditions to untangle these tight knots in Asian, and perhaps in world politics.

[Levin] In this connection it is probably worthwhile saying a few words about the thoughts being expressed in Japan concerning the formation of a new government.

[Bovin] Well, it has already been formed. The main thought there now actually is that, having been preoccupied, by the Chinese, and having been somewhat preoccupied by the Americans, suddenly they discovered that Soviet-Japanese relations were beginning to be spoiled. In general, Tokyo is now, to some degree, disturbed over this, and issue is being raised over the need to pay greater attention to Soviet-Japanese relations, to try to place them on a level which the Japanese consider more or less acceptable and which is to the advantage of their own diplomacy, and not to lurch toward China or the United States with an anti-Soviet stress, to boot. That, perhaps, is the thought going through the Japanese press.

[Levin] But that fits in rather badly with the plans for intensifying military preparations that Japan is nurturing. We shall observe, however, the action of the Suzuki government, which is only just taking on its duties. Of course, on the part of the Soviet Union the doors for normalizing relations with Japan are wide open.

As you can see, the problems are quite numerous and we have carried out our promise not to touch upon problems of sport or to resort to sporting terminology. We leave our listerners with the opportunity of watching the Olympic games on television and listening to radio reports without mixing them with politics. Here our program ends. Thank you for listening. All the best!

REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES

Kosygin Address at Reception

LD181916 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--The USSR Government has held a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today on the occasion of the opening of the 22nd Olympic games. Present at the reception were members of the International Olympic Committee, presidents and secretaries general of international sports federations, members of the organising committee of the Olympics-80, leading officials of national Olympic committees and organising committees of the Winter and Summer Olympic Games of 1984, other figures in the sports movement, athletes--participants in the Moscow Olympics and representatives of public.

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin cordially greeted those present on behalf of the Government of the USSR and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev personally.

Everything possible has been done in our country, Aleksey Kosygin stressed, to ensure the observance of the rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter, the demands of the International Olympic Committee, so that broadest support be given in action to the international Olympic movement.

In his speech, IOC President Lord Killanin thanked for the [as received] wonderful conditions, which were created for the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow, and expressed the hope that they will be held in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Greetings to Participants, Guests

LD181820 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--Follows the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev to the participants and guests of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow:

"On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people I cordially welcome members of the International Olympic Committee, leading officials of international sports federations and national Olympic committees, all participants and guests of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

"The Olympic games are an outstanding event in international sporting life, a reflection of the striving of the peoples for peace, accord and beauty. They have always attracted and continue attracting the close attention of millions upon millions of people throughout the world.

"The international Olympic movement enjoys sincere respect and invariable support in the Soviet Union. Physical culture and sports in our country have always been a subject of permanent attention and concern on the part of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the whole of our people.

"On assuming the honourary right to host the 1980 Olympics, the Soviet people have done everything to ensure that the Olympic games in Moscow be a major international sports forum, which most fully reflects the noble Olympic ideals. The whole work in preparation for the games has been done in strict conformity with the traditions of the Olympic movement, the rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter, on the basis of the guarantees which were given to the IOC by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"It is gratifying to note that wonderful sports facilities and other Olympic installations have been built, reconstructed and fitted out with modern equipment over a short time due to the selfless effort by the workers, engineers, technicians and specialists in many branches of the national economy. In a word, all the necessary conditions have been created for the holding of the games of the 22d Olympiad at a high sporting, organisational and technical level."

"The striking and diversified cultural program of the games will demonstrate the multinational art of our people.

"In the course of the many-sided work in preparation for the 1980 Olympics, the organising committee for the games in Moscow was actively and fruitfully carrying out international cooperation with the IOC, the international sports federations, the national Olympic committees, the business circles and mass media in many countries of the world. This has contributed to a further development of international sporting, economic and scientific-technical ties.

"We would like the ideals of friendship and mutual understanding, by which the Olympic movement is guided, always to accompany meets of athletes from various countries. It is gratifying that athletes of most countries in all continents have got together under the Olympic banner in Moscow. This is added proof that the will of the peoples for contacts and cooperation, which is sanctified by their experience and traditions of many centuries, is indomitable.

""I wholeheartedly wish the participants in the games of the 22nd Olympiad--this remarkable festival of sport--fresh achievements in sports, a joyful and pleasant stay in Moscow during the Olympic games.

Olympic Games Open

LD191453 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--The opening ceremony of the 1980 Summer Olympic Games took place today in Moscow at the central stadium named after Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

At four p.m. the Kremlin chimes sounded over the stadium. The public responded with stormy applause to the announcement that Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, had arrived for the opening of the games of the 22nd Olympiad.

The head of the Soviet state was accompanied to the central box by the IOC President Lord Killanin, the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the games Ignatiy Novikov and the IOC Chief of Protocol Juan Antonion Samaranch.

The national anthem of the USSR was played.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 19 July carries a slightly longer report on today's Moscow Olympics opening ceremony, which adds the following: "In the central box at the stadium were leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state: Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshé, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov."]

Also in the central box were the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, as well as Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of Mongolia's Great People' Hural, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of Czechoslovakia's Government.

In the stands were prominent statesmen, political and public figures, members of parliament from various countries, mayors of capitals from a number of states senior officials of international organizations, members of the International Olympic Committee, presidents and secretary generals of international sports federations, members of the diplomatic corps and Olympic champions from many countries who have come for the games.

By Olympic tradition the parade of participants was opened by the delegation of Greece, the country that gave the world the Olympic games. The last in the procession was the delegation of the Soviet Union, the host country of the games of the 22nd Olympiad.

The USSR flag was carried to the stadium by Nikolay Balboshin, Olympic champion and five times world champion in Greco-Roman wrestling.

The participants in the parade lined up on the field of the stadium in front of the central stand.

Ignatiy Novikov, chairman of the Organizing Committee, warmly welcomed all those present.

"It was our striving for sportsmen of all continents of the world to demonstrate extensively and in a representative manner their achievements at the Olympic games in Moscow, for these games to impart a new impulse to the development of the Olympic movement, to promote the dissemination of the lofty Olympic ideals, the strengthening of mutual understanding, friendship and peace between peoples," Ignatiy Novikov said in part.

Then Ignatiy Novikov introduced Lord Killanin, president of the IOC. In his address Lord Killanin said: "I would like to welcome all the athletes and officials here today, especially those who have shown their complete independence to travel to compete, despite many pressures put on them.

I must repeat that these games belong to the International Olympic Committee, and are allocated purely on the ability of the host city to organise them."

[Moscow TASS in English at 1429 GMT on 19 July adds the following to Killanin's statement: "I ask you all to compete in the true spirit of mutual understanding above all differences of politics, religion or race, in the wonderful facilities provided here. The Organising Committee has at all times complied with the IOC rules"]

Lord Killanin asked Leonid Brezhnev to declare open the games of the 22nd Olympiad.

Leonid Brezhnev said:

"Esteemed Mr President of the International Olympic Committee, sportsmen of the world,

Esteemed guests,

Comrades,

I declare open the Olympic games of 1980 celebrating the 22nd Olympiad of the modern era."

There was stormy and lengthy ovation at the stadium.

Eight Soviet sportsmen carried to the stadium the Olympic flag, the Olympic anthem was played and the white banner with five rings of different colours slowly rose over the stadium.

On the track, delegations of Montreal, the organizer of the games of the 21st Olympiad, and of Moscow, the city of the 22nd Olympiad, walked towards each other. Representatives of the Canadian city handed over the official Olympic flag to Lord Killanin. He presented it to the delegation of the Soviet capital and during the next four years this flag will be kept in Moscow.

The moment of the arrival of the Olympic flame approached. Holder of three consecutive Olympic gold medals in the triple jump, Viktor Sanayev, appeared in the stadium with a torch in his hand. He passed it on the the famous basketballer Sergey Belov, who is taking part in his fourth Olympics. Holding the torch high over his head he greeted the participants and guests of the games. Belov reached out with the torch for the bowl and bright flags rose above it. Soviet gymnast Nikolay Andrianov, holder of ten gold medals, pronounced the Olympic oath of sportsmen: "In the name of all competitors I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them; in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams."

The opening ceremony ended with the playing of the USSR national anthem.

Killanin on Olympic Movement

LD181302 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--IOC President Lord Michael Killanin, speaking at a press conference following the completion of the deliberations of the 83rd IOC session, expressed the confidence that the hosts of the 22nd Olympics will do everything possible to make the 1980 Olympics a success. Today the agenda of the session was completed, but the IOC session can be reconvened if need be in the period before the completion of the Olympiad.

Killanin said that the Soviet Union opened its doors wide open--this was precisely the manner in which all received Moscow's proposal to host the Olympics. "It is very important that people get together, that they have common interests, aspirations and contacts," Killanin stressed.

Recalling his first steps as IOC president Killanin said that his predecessor Brundage had been highly sceptical over the possibility of holding Olympics in Montreal. "I think that the Olympic flag will fly for a long time to come, and my friend Samaranch who has become a new president must begin preparing for the next Olympics of 1984", Killanin stressed. Although the president, as has been evident, now feels a certain nostalgic feeling of an outgoing president, still, as behooves a reasonable politician and a sportsman, he has already at this press conference given moral support to his successor. Seated at the table side by side with Killanin were Samaranch and IOC director Monique Berlioux.

Speaking of the results of his stay in the post of president, Lord Killanin dwelt on some positive moments leaving it to the press to note his failures and setbacks. He singled out the fact that the Olympic solidarity fund had become an effective means of developing sports in various countries. The medical commission had scored considerable successes in its work and a number of new members were admitted into the IOC. He said at the same time that quite a few important problems remained to be solved, and first of all the rules of admitting sportsmen to participate in competitions.

Replying to questions by journalists Lord Killanin stressed that although he also was an opponent of the raising of flags and playing of anthems still the flag of the United States should be raised at the closing ceremony of the games since this ritual belonged to the protocol of the 1984 as well. [as received] He also noted that the absence of sportsmen from the United States and several other countries could, perhaps, affect results in two sports but could not affect the overall standard of the games.

Journalists were especailly interested in Killanin's attitude to the U.S. President Carter's stand on the Olympic games. Killanin said that were the U.S. President better informed about matters of sport, there would not have been the present situation in which the North American sportsmen had found themselves. He said the main function of Olympiads was to promote interest in sport among young people.

In his parting words to the new IOC president Lord Killanin wished him to look sharper ahead, analyze the roads of development of society and try to understand the direction in which it is moving.

"The games in Moscow will open in conditions different from those of Lake Placid", Killanin noted. "At first I thought that about a hundred countries would be present here. Then I expressed the opinion that about fifty countries would come. Now there are 81 countries in Moscow and we are eagerly looking forward to the competitions".

Attempts To Denigrate Moscow Games

LD191850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1738 GMT 19 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" Program presented by Viktor Levin and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] The solemn opening of the 22d Olympic games in Moscow has evoked a wide response. The news agencies stress that the leaders of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union, the president and members of the International Olympic Committee, and exalted guests were present at the Lenin Stadium in Luzhniki.

It is noted in the cables that at 1718 L.I. Brezhnev declared the Olympic games open. ADN stresses that the opening ceremony symbolized the basic ideas of the Olympic games--peace, friendship and mutual understanding among peoples. The march past of the delegations, the hoisting of the flag, the lighting of the Olympic flame are described in detail.

At the same time, the bourgeois news agencies of those countries whose governments tried to hamper the Moscow Olympics undertake today too to throw a shadow on the festival of world sports. Britain's Prime Minister Thatcher attempted again to make her contribution to the anti-Olympic campaign. She came forward with fantastic inventions concerning what is happening in Moscow. The bellicose lady went as far as to allege that Moscow is a closed city for its population. But all these collapse when confronted with the facts. The objective coverage of the opening of the Olympics--and such coverage is given in many dispatches--clearly shows that Moscow today became the world capital of sports, which irreproachably fulfills all the conditions of the Olympic Charter.

Kozyakov on Boycott

LD181412 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary, presented in question and answer format dealing with the Moscow Olympic games]

[Excerpts] Vladislav Kozyakov's weekly comment: Today we will deal with the Olympic games that people the world over are looking forward to impatiently.

[Question] Let's take a look at the American boycott. A sport commentator, (Ben Griessen) of the Los Angeles TIMES says the boycott of the Olympics was a weak and purposeless response to Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

[Answer] Well, the Carter administration did use the pretext of Afghanistan to announce the boycott. But in fact the policy has deeper roots. The administration began eroding the relaxation of world tension quite sometime before the Soviet Union provided military help to the Afghan people. Washington has begun making intensive military preparations and interfering in the domestic affairs of other nations for several years and to justify this dangerous imperialistic policy it needs ever greater international tensions. The announced boycott of the Olympics was used for this particular purpose. There is a close connection between the speed-up in the arms race, the creation of the rapid deployment force, the decision to draft American youth and the boycott of the Olympics in Moscow.

[Question] The failure of Washington's boycott, however, shows that people are more interested in sport and peace.

[Answer] Yes, the ideas of peace, sport and cooperation between people and nations has more appeal than the hostility and mistrust of cold war times. We may be sure the Olympic games in Moscow will not only provide new records; they will promote the noble ideals of a peaceful life and closer international cooperation.

REUTER REPORTS AIRPORT CLOSED FOR SECURITY REASONS

WA192227 London REUTER in English 2155 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 19, REUTER--Western airline officials said Moscow's international airport was closed for security reasons today during the official opening ceremonies of the Olympic games.

Soviet officials denied that the airport had been closed. "Nothing of the sort has occurred," one said in a telephone interview.

An official of the West German airline Lufthansa said one of its flights from Frankfurt was turned back from the airport while it was over Soviet territory.

Lufthansa employees were told at the airport that the shutdown had been ordered for security reasons, he said.

Japan Airlines said that its flight from Frankfurt due to arrive at about the same time was also turned back.

The Lufthansa official said one of the company's flights scheduled to leave Moscow had been kept on the ground throughout the closure.

COMMUNIST DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR OLYMPICS

Ponomarev Meets Marchais

LD171930 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--A French Communist Party (PCF) delegation led by Georges Marchais, PCF general secretary, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to attend the Olympiad-80.

At the airport the delegation was met by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Arrival of PCP's Cunhal

LD171834 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, arrived in Moscow to attend the Olympics-80 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR OLYMPICS

LD191840 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived here to attend the Olympics-80.

REAGAN CAMPAIGN SEEN RELYING ON ADMINISTRATION'S 'BANKRUPTCY'

LD181229 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh report: "In the Joe Louis Arena; Reportage From the Republican Party Convention"]

[Text] Detroit, 14 July--The 32d National Convention of the U.S. Republican Party will conclude its work by adopting a decision which will surprise no one. The Republican candidate for the election in November was actually known before the convention. He is 69 year-old Ronald Reagan, former governor of California. The so-called "Joe Louis Arena" --the huge sports hall named in honor of the famous American boxer and covered with American flags and countless pennants, where the convention is being held--has produced no sensation either as regards the election platform proclaimed by the Republicans. The forecast was that it would be more than conservative in the sphere of both domestic and foreign policy problems. This assessment, as already reported, has been confirmed in full. The Republicans have advanced a program which is viewed as extremely reactionary and overtly bellicose.

Its essence could not be embellished either by the conciliatory speeches made at the convention, or by the generous promises which are usual at meetings of this sort, or by reports of the fierce struggle played out behind the scenes between "extremists" and "moderates." "I am a staunch conservative, but such a program is just too much even for me. And we who are called moderates will do everything to eliminate its extremism," convention delegate Oliver Carr, owner of a big Washington construction firm, told me. "Do you consider that possible?"--I asked in surprise. "Very many people in our party support my position, including those present in this hall," Mr Carr replied. "If Reagan wants to have wide support, he cannot disregard our opinion." It struck many people as shocking that the Republicans advanced such a program at a convention convened in the Michigan state capital--a special city in the United States. Detroit focuses, as it were, America's current acute, unresolved problems.

The U.S. automobile capital, which many years ago achieved sad notoriety also as the crime capital, is in a desperate position. Even according to official figures, 30 percent of American automobile builders have lost their jobs. In Detroit, where the Republican Convention is taking place, this reality is reflected in the following figures: The total number of unemployed among its inhabitants has reached 18 percent, with 38 percent of the Negro population and 85 percent of young people out of work. The New York TIMES has published a very expressive photograph. A group of residents of the poverty-stricken Detroit suburb of Paul Town with an openly hostile expression on their faces watch convention delegates making a familiarization tour of the city's indigent slum districts. "Does the Republican Party Convention Need Blacks?"--The local black weekly MICHIGAN CHRONICLE inquires hopefully in a banner headline. The question was not heeded. The 1,994 delegates include only 56 blacks, which is less than 3 percent of the total number of convention participants. The Republican Party's presidential candidate definitely does not have to count on black votes in his coming skirmish with his Democratic Party rival.

The program advanced by the Republicans does not seem very attractive either to many ordinary white Americans. Reagan's promise to cut taxes sounds tempting. But every person familiar with the four rules of arithmetic is bound to ask: How, by what means is this to be accomplished if already, having yet to win the election, the Republican candidate publicly states his intention to drastically increase the inflated military budget that is already too heavy a burden for the country?

There are many questions, but there are few answers that are in any way convincing. But the political arithmetic of America is such that the voter, who is greatly dissatisfied with the failed course of the current Carter administration, is ready, if he takes part in the elections at all, to cast his vote for anyone just to see changes in the country, just to see new people in power in the hope that things will be different with them, in the hope that they might fulfil at least some of their election campaign promises.

The promoters of the Republican Party's presidential election campaign count precisely on this, on the extreme dissatisfaction of the broad masses of the population with the Carter administration that is viewed by many, including by representatives of big business, as totally bankrupt. A certain place in the estimates also is given to the role played in the election campaign by the "independent" candidate Anderson. It is thought that the votes he gets will be mainly lost by the Democratic candidates.

Then there is yet another strategem of the Reagan "team": The organisers of his election campaign proceed from the assumption that in recent years America has shifted further to the right and has become even more conservative than before, that the wave of chauvinism and military hysteria sweeping the country gives Reagan additional chances of becoming the new occupant of the White House on January 20 next year.

How justified are these estimates? Serious local political analysts are of the opinion that this is true only to a certain degree, that the Republican candidate's conservatism suits by no means everybody even in the ranks of his own party. In their view that is the reason why in the course of the pre-convention election campaign Reagan tried so hard to dispel notions about him as a politician of extreme rightwing stands and did everything to show his flexibility, to display a broad view of events taking place inside the United States and in the world in general.

His closest assistants, in particular, did not stop saying before the convention in Detroit that Reagan's "firmness" in matters of foreign policy, his program of further increasing U.S. military power by no means imply any refusal on his part to conduct talks with the Soviet Union--talks on which peace on earth and the security of peoples depend. It has also hinted that Reagan's former extreme rightwing views have undergone considerable change in recent years but that in his election program he was fettered by commitments given by him to the ultra-conservative forces that nominated him.

The same desire to present the Republican presidential candidate in a more attractive light inthe eyes of the voters, and of observers outside of the country as well, explains the painstaking search for Reagan's running mate--the candidate for the U.S. vice presidency. All agree that for the sake of political balance such a candidate definitely should have a reputation of being a more liberal politican than Reagan in this connection many names are being named--ranging from George Bush, former member of the House of Representatives, ambassador to China and director of the CIA, to former President Gerald Ford. At the time that this dispatch is being transmitted, the vice presidential candidate has not yet been announced. Everyone is trying hard to guess who it will be.

Meanwhile, the 6,000 journalists who have come to cover the convention are seeking news which is in short supply and inventing sensations which do not exist. The convention organizers and the leaders of the Reagan election campaign, doing their best to coax the press, are really prostrating themselves before television, which is omnipotent in this country, proceeding here not without grounds--in view of previous election experience--from the premise that it is television that ultimately dictates not only Americans' fashions, tastes and political views but also their presidents and plays the decisive role in the choice of whether the Republican candidate or the Democratic candidate goes to the White House.

There is little doubt that in the forthcoming television duels with his Democratic Party rival, former hollywood movie actor R. Reagan will have a clear advantage, and there is no denying his photogenic qualities. The Washington POST remarks caustically in this connection: In the event of the Republican candidate's winning the election, Americans will most likely never learn to distinguish Reagan the movie actor from Reagan the president. It sounds like a joke, but it is said in all seriousness by those who regard it as a real possibilities that R. Reagan will be the next U.S. President.

REPUBLICAN ELECTION PROGRAM URGES 'POSITION OF STRENGTH'

LD181233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Republicans' Platform"]

[Text] Detroit, 16 July--"Let's Make America Great Again!" "Together--to New Heights!" in the Republican Party Convention is continuing work here under propaganda slogans like those. Its delegates yesterday approved the election platform.

While sharply criticizing the Carter administration's inability to solve the country's extremely acute economic and social problems, the Republicans are proposing measures that have to some extent been taken by the party before, when it was in power. In particularly it is proposed to reduce taxes by 30 percent over 3 years and to slacken Washington's control over the economy.

The foreign policy section of the platform calls for the pursuit of a "position of strength" policy. The Republicans are putting forward a vast program of military building which envisages the faster deployment of the MX nuclear missile complex and medium-range missiles in West Europe, the building of a new-generation strategic bomber, the development of an ABM system, in violation of the SALT I treaty, the adoption of the neutron bomb, and so forth. Commentators here have already calculated that this new twist of the arms race would mean an annual increase of $15 billion in the Pentagon budget.

The Republicans' election platform rejects the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The Republicans also advocate a permanent American Air Force and naval presence abroad and the creation of a U.S. military fleet in the Indian Ocean.

A CBS commentator called this program the most conservative and "hawkish" election platform since cold war times.

CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON REAGAN-BUSH NOMINATIONS

LD171916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Ronald Reagan has been officially elected candidate for the U.S. presidential election at the 32d National Convention of the Republican Party in Detroit. Our special correspondent Andrey Sturua reports:

Amid shrill cries from those present and the sound of a band Ronald Reagan was declared Republican candidate for the post of U.S. President. As expected he won the elections which were held and declared that he intended to continue the struggle for the White House with George Bush as his running mate. One may recall that until the beginning of the convention U.S. political observers were almost unanimous in calling George Bush, the former diplomat and CIA director, the most likely candidate for the post of vice president under Reagan.

This choice is described here as an attempt to attract to the banner of the conservative Reagan liberal Republican voters who might cast their votes for the independent candidate.

A large place in the Republicans' election platform is given over to the creation of more jobs. One should note that for very many Americans the promise to improve their position by cutting taxes, improving the social security system, caring for veterans and the elderly, and much else besides, sounds very tempting indeed at the moment.

One should also consider the fact that the highly conservative rightwing of the Republican Party, using hackneyed talk about the threat to America and its security as a cover, have seen to it that the election document also talks about the spending of billions more on military preparations, including the development and deployment of new armaments systems. The document notes that U.S. foreign policy must be implemented from a position of military superiority.

ATTITUDES OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES TOWARD ARABS HIT

LD181907 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznyakovskiy writes:

Suppositions and hopes are expressed in some Arab circles that after the presidential elections in the USA the foreign policy course of the U.S. administration may change in a more favourable direction for the Arab countries and will become not so openly hostile towards their national aspirations. It can be said in advance that these are forlorn hopes! We will not try to predict who will become the master of the White House after the November elections this year, but one thing is already clear that none of the present three most likely candidates to this post--Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and John Anderson--are political figures, on whom such hopes could be placed. This is seen from the political programs and pronouncements by all the three leaders.

It is well known that the doctrine of the present U.S. President Carter towards the Arab countries is based on the pursuance of a rabid anti-Arab course and total support for Israel's extremist ambitions, refusal to recognise the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people and their representative--PLO. It is precisely Carter, who initiated the separate Camp David deal, which far from resolving a single of the Middle East problems, has on the contrary exacerbated to a limit the situation in that region and has given a free hand to the Israeli militarists. Tel Aviv's ruling circles would not be able to commit their crimes in the occupied Arab lands with impunity, set up their militarised settlements there, perpetrate aggression against Lebanon and annex Eastern Jerusalem, had it not been for the unlimited support from Washington. The Carter administration encourages in every way Israel's aggressive appetites [word indistinct] itself on the Camp David deal and instigates Tel Aviv to fresh crimes against the Arabs. Therefore, it is natural that if Carter remains in the presidential office for a new term, Washington will not change its anti-Arab, pro-Israeli course.

Another presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, is also known as an open supporter of Israel, who declares for close U.S.-Israeli military cooperation. Israel's military installations and airfields, Reagan cynically declared in the newspaper Washington Post, are capable of reliably ensuring access to that area for U.S. military units. Reagan's platform contains no pronouncements in defence of the Arab peoples and their struggle for their rights.

As far as Anderson, the third presidential candidate, is concerned, his recent visit to Tel Aviv and Cairo has been graphic proof of the fact with whom he sides. Thus, in the course of the talks with the Israeli leaders he fully approved of Israel's expansionist course and frankly declared for the consolidation of Israel's annexation of Jerusalem, thus insulting the national and religious feelings of both the Arabs and all Muslims.

Thus, all the present presidential candidates in the United States are rabid opponents of the national interests of the Arabs. They openly advocate a build-up of U.S. military presence in the Middle East and subordination of that region to the political goals of U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

USE OF FOOD EXPORTS AS WEAPON REVIEWED

LD192246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Bergland, U.S. agriculture secretary, told Washington journalists that the embargo on deliveries of grain to the Soviet Union has yielded the expected results. That is why one can, lo and behold, use the export of foodstuffs as a weapon of political pressure. When Bergland is talking of some nebulous results of the embargo he is merely indulging in wishful thinking. Naturally, these actions by the U.S. administration, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in an interview for PRAVDA, will not deal the blow which its initiators clearly expect. The Soviet people has at its disposal enough possibilities to live and work peacefully.

As witnessed by press statements and statements made by numerous U.S. figures, it is precisely the U.S. farmers themselves who have suffered as a result of the ban on grain exports to the USSR. They have suffered serious losses. The farmers express their dissatisfaction with the policy of the administration, and it is being voiced louder and louder.

As for the second part of the secretary's statement, Bergland pretended that earlier the United States has, allegedly, never turned exports of foodstuffs into a weapon of pressure and blackmail. However, even in this case the facts are against him. When in 1970 the Government of National Unity won the elections in Chile, headed by Salvador Allende, the U.S. administration immediately halted sales of grain and other foodstuffs to Chile. But the moment the Pinochet clique accomplished its fascist coup, the United States restored the deliveries of foodstuffs to Chile.

In the middle of the seventies, India was in a difficult situation, caused by a vicious drought. In punishment for that country's independent foreign policy course, the United States halted the sales of grain and other foodstuffs, which made millions of people face the threat of hunger.

The White House lost no time in resorting to pressure through foodstuffs on Iran, too. In 1976, in his preelection speeches, Carter stated that the food trade was a commercial and humane pursuit which would not be linked to policy. This statement by the current master of the White House, like 250 of his other preelection promises, turned out to be forgotten. Two lies of the U.S. agriculture secretary are eloquent confirmation of this.

RESHETILOV NOTES FAILURE OF PHILADELPHIA 'ALTERNATIVE' GAMES

LD191746 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports:

The gross anti-Olympic farce, arranged by the White House in order to smear the 22nd Summer Olympic Games in Moscow, has been a disgraceful failure. "The major international track-and field contests" in Philadelphia, which were built up by the U.S. Department of State, have not brought the coveted political dividends to the administration, but only made it a laughing stock in the eyes of the American and world public. Only a handful of athletes from the countries which backed the abortive boycott of the Moscow Olympics took part in these erzatz contests which were held practically with empty stands.

To no avail were all sorts of tricks and subterfuges which the sponsors of the contests resorted to in order to lend them "a representative character". Thus, foreign students who have at least some attitude to sports, were sent to Philadelphia from American educational establishments to participate in "the international forum" under the flag of their country.

But all attempts were in vain. The American press was compelled to admit that the pseudo-sport "show" suffered a fiasco. Even the head of the U.S. administration himself who initially was going to "make happy" the participants in the "contests" with his presence and thereby to lend to the contests "a great political meaning", in the last moment revised his decision. Referring to state affairs that have to be attended to, the White House boss went... to fish to the Atlantic coast of the State of Georgia.

The new anti-olympic venture of the Washington administration has not brought either the expected sport records. Even the best results of the season were not shown in the course of the contests, let alone accomplishments of a world level. It is not difficult therefore to understand the bitterness and disappointment to the athletes who were offered to participate in the Philadelphia mascarade instead of going to the grandiose Moscow sports festival.

"These contests are just a mockery of athletes. It is even absurd to compare them with the Olympic games," said American athlete Robert Koffman. "Can the badges with the image of the bell of freedom, which were presented to the winners by the organizers of the Philadelphia contests be compared with the Olympic awards," he exclaimed.

Well-known Canadian athlete Diana Konihovski bitterly said: "My strong desire is to be in Moscow now, not here. Such feelings overflow the majority of the Canadian athletes. As to the 'contests' in Philadelphia, they can not be described even as a remote semblance of the Moscow Olympics."

Canadian athletes, she stressed, "were against boycott of the Olympics, but a tremendous pressure was exerted upon the Canadian premier on the part of Carter and he yielded to the pressure." "I am dying of shame for the instigators of the venture", said American athlete Tim Baker.

Many foreign athletes, who swallowed the propaganda bait of official Washington, after the very first day of the "contests" took their suitcases and left the United States. "The very spirit of this gathering sickens me," said West German decathlonist Guido Kratchmer before departure. "Real athletes are now in Moscow."

All these young men, the AP news agency points out, had a golden dream: to contest medals at the Moscow Olympics, and they were deprived of that dream.

'DIKTAT,' NOT 'THIRD PARTY' ACTIONS, CAUSE FRICTION WITH ALLIES

LD210649 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Z. Mirskiy under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Diktat Unmasked"]

[Text] Analyzing relations among the imperialist states, V.I. Lenin noted that they are influenced simultaneously by two trends--"one that makes an alliance among all imperialists inevitable and the other which sets some imperialists against others...." Lenin's thesis is strickingly confirmed today, with the capitalist world's chief country--the United States--dictating to its allies, above all the allies in Western Europe, and the allies resisting it with might and main. In recent months the world has been significant differences of opinion between the new world and the old world on international problems.

"Western Europe's differences with the United States," the Washington POST wrote recently, "have deep roots. The collection of unrelated and selfish goals put forward by the Carter administration inspires none of its friends and prompts some of them to seek a quick way out." This pronouncement by the American paper is a pretty accurate reflection of American-West European relations and needs only a minor amendment. It is not some U.S. allies in Europe who are seeking a way out, it is the whole of Western Europe.

And it is not being forced to do this under the influence of some third party which is allegedly driving a "wedge" between the United States and Western Europe, as they would have it across the Atlantic. If anybody, it is the White House itself and its current incumbent who are driving this notorious wedge. And the Washington POST's pronouncement is by no means the sole evidence of this sort. For example, the well-known New York TIMES commentator J. Reston writes: "The harsh truth is that the allies do not trust Carter's political line. They do not even know which of its aspects to trust and--most serious of all--they have their doubts about him."

But, of course, Carter's ineligibility as political "leader" of the West is not the point. Nor are Carter's personal ambitions and aspirations.

We are dealing with objective circumstances, the law-governed patterns of world development. The world of the eighties, in particular the capitalist world, is not the world of the fifties in which the United States ruled supreme.

The change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of real socialism and the young developing countries is not, of course, a disruption of the military equilibrium--it is not the imaginary "Soviet military threat" which the Pentagon and NATO use to intimidate Western Europe. It consists, above all, in profound social and economic changes. In the "Third World," for example, as THE GUARDIAN writes, "feudal societies have begun to crack, young countries are flexing their muscles and peoples controlling the taps on the oilfields have gained power. Iran is a striking example of this."

To this conclusion should be added the fact that there has also been a change in the correlation of forces and influence between the United States and Western Europe, which is currently putting the Americans under considerable pressure in various regions. "Today," the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR states, "the West Europeans are no longer financially and economically dependent on America."

However, the United States is still reluctant to appreciate and accept the changes in the world and cannot accustom itself to the new roles it and the others play. The higher echelons of power in the United States try to act as if nothing had changed, as if nothing could change. So, as the West German Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS correctly observes, "we have the United States desperately trying to retrieve its lost positions of supremacy--both with regard to the Soviet Union and with regard to its West European allies.... The essence of the problem, clearly, is that the United States is suffering a crisis of bankruptcy as one of the two leading world powers."

Western Europe is not untouched by Carter's "experiments." The West Berlin paper DIE WAHRHEIT was absolutely right when it wrote that "Western Europe, and there can be no doubt of this now, is being drawn into the maelstrom of aggressive American policy." Of course, the Old World is aware of the tremendous risk and danger in connection with the fact that for the sake of "Atlantic solidarity" Washington demands that it deploy the new American missiles on its territory, support the American adventure in Iran, boycott the Moscow Olympics and participate in economic "sanctions" against the USSR.

A lengthy commentary circulated recently by the New York TIMES Information Service is evidence that the United States regards its allies as its subordinates and that "Atlantic solidarity" is a smokescreen for cynical American diktat.

The author of the commentary reckons that the West European allies have become "undisciplined" and forgotten who commands the "Atlantic" parade, so to speak. It is time they remembered, apparently, that the United States is in charge and it is time Western Europe was put in its place. For this purpose the New York TIMES suggests three measures.

First, the United States must declare economic war on Iran, blocking all freight deliveries to Iran and all oil exports from Iran. "If our allies experience any inconvenience," the New York TIMES writes smirkingly, "we can suggest they send their protests to Tehran." Second, the United States must cease to be party to the Helsinki agreements which, according to the New York TIMES, are "the Russians" biggest diplomatic victory of the seventies" and which President Ford signed "on the insistence of certain European allies and in his over enthusiasm for detente." And third and last, the United States must withdraw from Western Europe 300,000 and more American soldiers who, as the New York TIMES writes, "are hanging around there to discourage the Russians from attacking the Europeans."

What can you say about this commentary? Perhaps an American plantation owner, say, in the southern State of Georgia might talk to his slaves in that way. But to talk to the sovereign states of Western Europe and threaten them in that way you need to have a very low opinion of them and an extremely high opinion of yourself.

As for self-importance, there is no shortage of it across the Atlantic. But it is a sign of weakness, not of strength; a sign of Washington's perplexity. Suppose the United States ceased to be a party to the Helsinki agreements. Do you think the agreements would cease to be? Of course not, for they are above all the achievement of the European people, not of the United States, and they reflect the interests of European security. As for the "threat" to withdraw American forces from Western Europe, I think that if the United States carried it out the political climate in Europe would be much cleaner and much more healthy. Unfortunately, the United States is not seriously thinking of relieving Western Europe of its "military presence." But not because it is seeking, as it maintains, to defend the Europeans against the Russians, who have never threatened them anyway. The fact is that the American "military presence" is needed first and foremost by Washington.

But despite the fact that to please the United States Western Europe has often waived its fundamental interests and yielded to Washington's Diktat, it is clear that it is through struggle against diktat that it will seek a way out. And not only with regard to the Near East problem, but to an even greater degree with regard to actual European problems, the preservation of detente and continuation of dialog with the Soviet Union being a very important one. This was confirmed by the recent talks L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had with French President Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt.

As for the USSR, it has always advocated dialogue with the capitalist countries and talks, that is, equal talks, not talks "from a position of strength." As L. I. Brezhnev said at the 30 June dinner in honor of FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt:, "The seventies endowed us with the faith that detente would have a long life and that the peaceful future of the peoples would have a sound foundation. It is to these goals that the Soviet people direct their thoughts and deeds."

CIA INVOLVED IN NIGERIAN PRESS 'FABRICATION'

LD210849 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by P. Vecherskiy under the rubric "Behind the Sensations": "Covering Up the Traces"]

[Text] The Nigerian paper NEW NIGERIAN has published a sensational report: Bulgaria and Romania are supplying the South African racists with Soviet weapons. And it has "proof:" the owner of the Danish shipping company (Trigon), a certain Mr (Line) stated that his company's ships are transporting the weapons.

(Trigon) has delivered weapons to South Africa, it is true. At the beginning of June the Danish paper POLITIKEN gave a detailed account of the company's illegal ties with the Pretoria regime. The contracts were concluded in Paris and the "goods" dispatched from Rotterdam and Lisbon. Incidentally, POLITIKEN named the owner of the company. He is Anders Jensen, not Mr (Line).

But there was more to the NEW NIGERIAN's fabrication than that. The important thing is that of course Bulgaria and Romania have not been selling weapons to South Africa: Either Soviet weapons or their own. BTA resolutely rejected the fabrication.

In fact, the suppliers of weapons to South Africa, in defiance of the strictest UN bans, are Western monopolies, American above all. Not for nothing did the NEW NIGERIAN admit that (Trigon)'s deals had been set up through American intermediaries. To cover up the traces, someone had slipped the fabrication to the Nigerian paper. And finding out who the authors were was not difficult. According to the Paris weekly LA LIBERATION the CIA has an extensive operation in Nigeria. Until recently it was headed by David Zimmerman, assistant to the American ambassador in Lagos. Another professional intelligience agent, Richard Plues, works in northern Nigeria, at the American consulate in Kaduna.

Through the mass information media American espionage department residents are trying to cast aspersions on relations between independent African countries and the Soviet Union which are growing stronger year by year. But they try in vain! The peoples of Africa, including Nigeria, can perfectly well distinquish enemies from friends.

PURGE OF SOUTH KOREAN OFFICIALS CONDEMNED

SK210714 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The Seoul military regime, headed by Chon Tu-hwan, which maintains close ties with the United States, is carrying out a purge of state organizations including the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and the National Assembly. Under martial law the military clique in Seoul imposed tight controls on all activities of the administrative agencies and [passage indistinct]. Nearly 5,000 government officials were dismissed on charges of taking bribes and abusing power.

For political reasons, about 60 lawmakers of the Democratic Republican Party, the former governing party, and the New Democratic Party, the opposition party, have been arrested. Kim Tae-chung, former presidential candidate in 1971, and Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition New Democratic Party, and other prominent South Korean politicians are among those arrested.

The suppression being committed by the present dictatorial regime under the pretext that irregularities and corruption are [words indistinct] is directed toward the elimination of all political figures who could become Chon Tu-hwan's political opponents in the general election scheduled for next year.

Support for the dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan consists of 600,000 South Korean puppet armed forces and 35,000 U.S. troops now forcibly occupying South Korea. [Passage indistinct] 20,000 military troops under the command of Chon Tu-hwan committed barbarous atrocities against the Kwangju residents who participated in an uprising there. Eyewitness accounts revealed that about 3,000 people were killed or injured, and several thousand more were imprisoned.

[Passage indistinct] Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer of the South Korean people, who foresaw no possibility of retaining power through general elections, disguised his dictatorial regime as [words indistinct] and decided to become president, successor to the assasinated Pak Chong-hui.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD181145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] The entire history of Soviet-Mongolian relations, starting with the portentous meeting between V.I. Lenin and Suhe Baatar, graphically demonstrates to the world that the peoples of both countries are carrying with honor the banner of socialist internationalism. This was stressed at a meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people held on 10 July to mark the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

It was pointed out that the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] is the source of the unity between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

The triumph of the people's revolution radically altered the Mongolian people's destiny and the face of our country, Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR B. Gotob said. Mongolia's working people, the ambassador stressed, hold in high regard the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at preserving and consolidating world peace and international security and at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

Taking part in the meeting were M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS INDIA, MEETS WITH RAO

LD201726 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Pakistani foreign minister, Agha Shahi, has ended his visit to India. He held talks in Delhi with his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao. The 3-day talks covered various aspects of bilateral relations as well as the situation in southwest Asia and the Asian region as a whole. Commentary is by our observer Yevgeniy Nikolayev.

The Indian side laid special accent during the talks on the existence of objective opportunities for the development of Indian-Pakistani relations in the spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation. In the opinion of the Indian side, the Simla agreement signed in 1972, provides a reliable basis for the solution of these important tasks. Thanks to the favorable influence of the Simla decisions, the region of South Asia has been tension free over the last few years. The Indian foreign minister reaffirmed at the dinner given in honor of Afha Shahi, that India continued to be loyal to these decisions. The talks revealed at the same time considerable differences in the positions of the two sides on the issues under discussion, the situation in southwest Asia in particular.

During the talks in Delhi, the Indian side also called the attention of the Pakistani side to the militarization program that Pakistan is carrying through with the help of China and the United States. The Indian side spoke about considerable sums that Pakistan is spending on military purposes. China, it was pointed out, is delivering arms along the Karakoram Highway, which runs through the Pakistani controlled part of Kashmir. The point was made that the Pakistani territory is used by the American and Chinese special services to stage acts of aggression and carry out armed interference in the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. India regards this policy as a source of grave danger for her security as well as for the security of the entire region.

Through the two sides failed to work out a common stand on all the issues discussed in Delhi, the talks revealed, nevertheless, that bilateral relations and the situation in the region can be normalized only through the steady implementation of the Simla decisions and not through the policy of confrontation.

PRAVDA CITES REPORT ON ZIAUL HAQ TAKING CHARGE OF AFGHAN AID

LD181545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Helping Bandits"]

[Text] Beirut, 13 July--The Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B reported today that the Pakistani authorities have decided to expand considerably the volume of military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries based on Pakistani territory. The newspaper maintains that Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's chief martial law administrator, has announced in a "secret" order that he is assuming leadership of all military operations being conducted by bandit formations against Afghanistan. A special administrative organ has been set up for this purpose. It is called the "combined military staff" and includes, in addition to Pakistani officers, Chinese, Egyptian and Saudi officers who have gone to Pakistan at the invitation of Ziaul Haq.

The newspaper points out that radio contact is maintained between this staff and bandit detachments. In addition, the creation of a special helicopter subunit of the Pakistani Air Force designed for urgent transfers of weapons, military hardware and equipment has been announced.

ASH-SHA'B emphasizes that these steps have been taken by the Ziaul Haq administration on Washington's instructions.

GANDHI DISCUSSES AFGHAN SITUATION, RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

LD192036 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 19, TASS--Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi has given here an interview to a group of Pakistani journalists, report the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA and the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA. Touching upon the situation around Afghanistan, she said, among other things, that India is in favour of a peace settlement through negotiations. "The situation in Afghanistan, she said, should be considered in the context of what has been so far taking place around it". If the presence of other countries in this area grows, said Indira Gandhi, it would be unrealistic to expect the Soviet Union not react to this. "The USSR, naturally, is doing what, in its opinion, accords with its national interests".

"We have friendly relations with the Soviet Union", Indira Gandhi said. "We are striving to have good relations with all countries in the region and outside, and if some of them do not answer with reciprocity, this is not our fault".

Touching upon Indian-Pakistani relations, Indira Gandhi has said that if these are appraised objectively it will become clear that Pakistan's military expenditures are double those of India's in percentage to the gross national product or the strength of the population. "We were threatened with an aggression", said the prime minister, "and who is going to attack Pakistan? On the other hand, every time when Pakistan receives or buys modern armaments, this strengthens those circles inside Pakistan which are not interested in normalization of our relations, and this is the cause of concern to us".

She emphasized that the relations between the two countries should be based on the development of trade, exchange of artists, journalists, athletes, delegations of representatives of the business world.

AFGHAN PROPOSAL FOR TALKS WITH PAKISTAN CITED

LD182033 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Afghanistan has proposed to Pakistan to hold talks to define a common border and to discuss other outstanding issues. This is reported by the FRANCE PRESS from Delhi, referring to Indian sources. Last May the Afghan Government offered to have talks with Pakistan and Iran on normalizing their relations. It suggested drawing up bilateral agreements with a view to ending interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

DOST STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO NEW YORK

LD210818 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 21, TASS--Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), was in Moscow on his way to New York. At the airport he was met by Georgiy Korniyenko, the first deupty minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, by other Soviet officials as well as by S.M. Daneshjo, carge d'affaires ad interim of the DRA in Moscow. Today Shah Mohammad Dost left Moscow.

GOVERNMENT 'REORGANIZATION IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD210811 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Radio Kabul has reported reorganization of several ministries and departments in Afghanistan. It has been carried out to improve management and better the life of the people. With this aim in view a special department was set up to deal with questions concerning labor and social security. Government purchases of grain have been introduced to stabilize retail prices.

KARMAL STRESSES ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN PLENUM ADDRESS

LD181820 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 18, TASS--A meeting has been held here of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal with the participants in the recent first plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan. The present situation, he said, is characterised by the fact that power in the state is in the hands of the working people. The party and the state are united. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is expressing the interests of the working people and nobody can put up a "Chinese wall" between the party and the working people.

Babrak Karmal stressed the important role of the trade unions at the new stage of development of the Afghan state. The Central Council of Trade Unions, he said, must be a broad association representing all sections of the working people and must work among the masses under the leadership of the party. It is particularly important now that all forces of foreign reaction--from U.S. imperialists to Chinese hegemonists--have launched an offensive against the gains of the revolution under the false slogans of "Defence of Islam". It is not only the forces of imperialism which have impeded and are impeding the struggle of the working people. Their agent Amin also brought grist to the mill of U.S. imperialism.

Advanced members of trade unions, Babrak Karmal pointed out, have the priority right to become members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. An important mission of the working class and of all the working people is to defend their state and their party. Everyone must help resolve major tasks. It is necessary to maintain contacts with thousands of people and contribute to enhancing their political awareness.

The plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan has made the first step by outlining its first program of activity, Babrak Karmal went on to say. The task now is to draw up a wider and more detailed program for further activity. It must be based on the principles of the defence of the state. It is necessary to defend its gains arms in hand, increase labour productivity and strengthen the union of intellectuals and workers.

He also called upon the working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to strengthen solidarity with the democratic and progressive forces of the world with their main stronghold--the Soviet Union--at their head.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the drafting of the new law of labour, improvement of the position of the working class and elimination of unemployment are in the focus of attention of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanista and the government of the republic.

REPENTANT AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES SURRENDER

LD191336 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 19, TASS--Members of a counter-revolutionary gang which operated in the Province of Kabul have voluntarily given themselves up to the people's authorities of Afghanistan. The members of the gang operated near the town of Goldara (the Province of Kabul). The group consisted of 11 men. Their names are: Ahtar Mohammad, Mohammad Hasan, Faiz Mohammad, Mohammad Nasim, Abdul Hafur, Abdul Motan, Hair-Eddin, Fattah Mohammad, Imam-ed-Din, Mohammad Faruh, Han Mohammad. They said they had been forced into joining the gang. The foreign-paid enemies of the Afghan people tried to persuade them that force and Islam were on their side and that they would soon overthrow the revolutionary government and take over the power. But as time went by, they saw that those people were only using the name of Islam while in effect they were operating as real bandits.

The repentant members of the armed gang said that their chiefs had made them murder innocent people, burn schools and mosques in order to intimidate the people and to disrupt normal life in the country. Sometimes the bandits set fire to schools and mosques wearing the uniform of soldiers of the people's army of Afghanistan. The members of the armed gang said they had been equipped with weapons delivered by agents of China, the United States, Britain, Egypt and Pakistan. These agents told them how to use the weapons. The ring-leaders and their servants had received training in Pakistan.

In conclusion, these people said that the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan show understanding to people like them, giving them a practical opportunity to expiate their guilt before their people and country.

REPORT ON IMPROVED STANDARD OF LIVING IN AFGHANISTAN

LD181644 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 18, TASS--M.A. Khan, a correspondent of the central news service of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, reports from Kabul that the situation in Afghanistan is gradually normalising, that the people's regime is strengthening and the broad segments of the population are supporting the activities of the Babrak Karmal government.

He writes that with the support of public organisations the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is successfully carrying out socio-economic transformations directed first of all at improving the position of the popular masses. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has stabilised prices of foodstuffs and prime necessities. As a result of the agrarian reform some 300,000 peasant families have received plots of land. Free medical services have been introduced. Literacy courses have been opened everywhere.

It can be said with confidence that the government's measures have already resulted in a considerable growth of the living standards of virtually all sections of the working population. Of much importance for the solution of the country's economic problems is the friendly assistance given to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union and other socialist states, it is noted by the central news services.

DELEGATION MEMBERS COMMENT ON IMPRESSIONS OF TADZHIKISTAN VISIT

LD210851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Close Contacts"]

[Text] Dushanbe, 10 July--The aim of our visit is to study the experience of building a new life in a friendly neighboring country, (Makhram Ali), who is heading a delegation of representatives of the Afghanistan public, told a TASS correspondent.

During conversations at the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers, the guest stressed, and during meetings with those who took part in establishing Soviet power in Tadzhikistan and public representatives and we were convinced with our own eyes of the tremendous potential which people's power opens up for working people. We will be able to make use of much of what we have seen in building a new life in the Afghan Republic.

The USSR is a reliable trading partner (Takhir) Mohammad, delegation member and department leader at the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Trade said. Business like contacts with the USSR promote the development of our economy and the provision of fuller supplies of prime necessities for the Afghan people. This trade is mutually beneficial. Soviet Tadzhikstan, our nearest neighbor, supplies Afghanistan's developing economy with winding machinery, cable products and insulating materials.

The cultures of the Tadzhik and Afghan peoples have common roots which go way back through the ages, Abdol (Vudut), a Kabul teacher, remarked. In Tadzhikstan and Afghanistan people deeply honor the memory of the East's great thinkers and poets Rudaki, Ferdousi and other classical writers. We were glad to learn that the Tadzhikstan film studio is making a movie about the life and work of Omar Khayyam, the classic of Persian-Tadzhik literature. The rich experience accumulated by this Soviet Central Asian Republic's literature and art is interesting and instructive for the cultural workers of our country, which has close contacts with Tadzhikstan.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF LAOS, VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA MEET IN VIENTIANE

Phoun Sipaseut Address

LD181838 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Vientiane, July 18, TASS--A conference of ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea has opened here with the participation of Vice-Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Phoun Sipaseut, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Minister-Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Keo Chanda. They are to discuss the situation in South-East Asia and outline ways of further cooperation between the three brother countries of Indochina.

Addressing the opening session of the conference, Phoun Sipaseut stressed that since the latest meeting of foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in January 1980, the situation continues developing favourably for the cause of peace and further deepening of the revolutionary process. The peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea are confident advancing on the road of building a new life, are strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The official recognition by India of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of that country is a major success for the foreign policy activity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a growth of its prestige in the international arena. But, Phoun Sipaseut said, the Beijing expansionists, who have struck collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, are now intensifying their subversive activity against Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. With these aims they are trying to use the reactionary forces among Thailand's ruling circles, are stepping up armed provocations hoping to weaken the cohesion of the three fraternal countries and create favourable conditions for the implementation of their hegemonic plans in South-East Asia. In these conditions the conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea is assuming special significance for strengthening solidarity and coordinating efforts for ensuring lasting peace in that area.

Declaration on Conference

ID191338 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Vientiane, July 19, TASS--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea resolutely support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the statement of May 15 of the states members of the Warsaw Treaty aimed at consolidating international security, the process of detente and at reducing the military danger in Europe and in the whole world, says the declaration of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea held in the Laotian capital on 17-18 July.

The ministers stated their full support for the foreign policy of peace and independence pursued by the Republic of India. They have given a high appraisal to its contribution to consolidating the nonalignment movement and approved the constructive initiatives of the Indian Government aimed at achieving peace and stability in Asia. The conference participants condemned the schemes of the forces of imperialism headed by the United States, which in a collusion with Beijing are intensifying the arms race, international tensions and reviving the cold war.

The conference participants tabled a number of proposals addressed to the Government of Thailand. Among other things they expressed readiness to sign with Thailand bilateral or multilateral agreements on reciprocal non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, and on renunciation to make their territories available for the pursuit of subversive activities against the contracting parties. It has also been proposed to sign treaties of non-aggression and peaceful coexistence with other ASEAN member-states.

Further Details on Plan

LD182124 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, meeting in Vientiane, have adopted a plan to normalize the situation on the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. The plan provides for establishing a demilitarized zone in the area and for cooperation between Bangkok, Phnom Penh and various international organizations in providing relief for the refugees. The document contains an appeal to Thailand to begin a dialgoue with Kampuchea at government level.

PHAM VAN DONG: THAI SOVEREIGNTY WILL NOT BE VIOLATED

LD181200 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo, July 18, TASS--"China's leaders still pursue a hostile policy with regard to Vietnam, that is why the relations between Vietnam and China remain tense and their normalisation faces difficulties and obstacles", said in an interview with Japanese newsmen the Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong. "On July 15 Vietnam proposed a new series (a third round) of negotiations", he said further. "China, however, in order to find a pretext for postponing the negotiations, is distorting facts and slandering Vietnam. At the same time, China is intensifying tensions on the border and preparing a war against Vietnam".

Referring to the situation in Kampuchea, the prime minister of the Vietnamese Government said that "Kampuchea will take a long time to heal the enormous damage done to the country and the people of Kampuchea by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. At present, Kampuchea is coping with new difficulties created by China and the United States. Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea only when there is a request to the effect from the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and when the threat of aggression and interference in Kampuchea's affairs by Chinese expansionists, imperialists and other reactionary forces is eliminated.

"China has slanderously stated that Vietnam has intruded into Thailand", Pham Van Dong went on to say. "However, from the very beginning the units of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have had strict orders not to violate the sovereignty of Thailand. Such has been the consistent policy on the part of Vietnam with regard to Thailand. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have always advocated the need for the establishment of relations of peace, friendship and mutual cooperation with the countries of ASEAN and all states of Southeast Asia on the basis of mutual repsect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity".

"There are no Soviet military bases in Vietnam's territory", Pham Van Dong stressed. "The use of the naval and air ports of Vietnam by Soviet warships and aircraft is a normal thing in relations between states with friendly relations. This carries no threat to anyone".

Referring to questions of Vietnamese-Japanese relations, Vietnam's prime minister said: "There are many good conditions to enable Vietnam and Japan to develop relations of mutual friendship and cooperation on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. If both sides display good will and proceed from combining the interests of peace, stability and prosperity in Indochina with the interests of their respective countries the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Japan will not fail to develop successfully".

CPSU'S TIKHONOV RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE

LD171856 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--Today Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Pen Sovan, vice chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), minister of national defence, commander-in-chief of the PRK's People's Revolutionary Army.

Questions of further development and deepening of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea were discussed during the friendly cordial conversation.

Hun Sen, the PRK's minister of foreign affairs, and Keo Prasath, the ambassador of the PRK to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

KUZNETSOV ENDS VISIT TO SFRY; BELGRADE TV INTERVIEW REPORTED

LD181055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Conclusion of Visit"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 July--The final meeting between a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and D. Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, took place in Dubrovnik today. Delegation head V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed thanks for the warm, cordial welcome given the delegation in Yugoslavia. The mutual conviction was expressed that contacts and ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Yugoslav Federal Assembly contribute to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and to the strengthening of mutual understanding between their peoples.

In an interview on Belgrade television [report in IZVESTIYA 15 July reads "In a Statement for the Press"] V.V. Kuznetsov said: During the visit we had an opportunity to conduct a thorough exchange of opinions with Yugoslav statesmen and public figures and with the leadership of the Federal Assembly and the republic assemblies. We familiarized ourselves with the Yugoslav peoples' achievements in socialist building and exchanged experience of the work of our countries' highest organs. The delegation was received by President C. Mijatovic of Yugoslavia and had talks at the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In Belgrade the delegation honored the memory of J. Broz Tito--outstanding leader of the peoples of Yugoslavia and prominent figure in the international communist movement.

Our meetings with Yugoslav working people made an unforgettable impression on us all. Everywhere our delegation went it encountered cordiality and hospitality. We see this as a manifestation of the Yugoslav peoples' friendly feelings toward the peoples of the Soviet Union. We can assure you that Soviet people also have the same profound friendly feelings for the working people of Yugoslavia.

I can state with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are becoming increasingly stable and multifaceted. Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is developing successfully in all directions and is being enriched with new forms and content on the sound basis laid as a result of the meetings between comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito and the joint documents adopted during those meetings. The Soviet Union will continue firmly to pursue a policy of developing comprehensive cooperation and strengthening friendship and trust in relations with Yugoslavia, V.V. Kuznetsov declared.

In conclusion he conveyed from the peoples of the Soviet Union to Yugoslav working people cordial greetings and good wishes for further successes in building a socialist society.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, which has been on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, left for home today. The delegation was seen off at Dubrovnik airport by D. Markovic and other officials. The sendoff party included N.N. Rodinov, Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia.

'PIRATIC RAID' ON AFGHAN EMBASSY IN PARIS REPORTED

LD190822 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 19, TASS--Last night a piratic raid was staged against the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Paris. The criminals who threw bottles with incendiary mixture at the facade of the building managed to escape. The French police is conducting an investigation.

RATOLICHEV HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS WITH FRG INDUSTRIALISTS

LD210757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 11 July USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev received H. Petri and W. Scheider, leaders of West Germany's "Fried, Krupp Gambh" Concern.

There was a conversation about questions relating to the development of business cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the concern.

MIRSKIY EXPOSES GULF BETWEEN NATO PROPAGANDA, REALITY

LD210651 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Z. Mirskiy, candidate of historical sciences: "NATO's 'Dual Accounts Office', Concerning A Certain NATO Propaganda 'Doctrine'"]

[Text] The London weekly NOW magazine recently commissioned a sociological study during which British people were to answer a number of sociopolitical questions. It is notable that according to the magazine report two-thirds of those polled were unable to give a more or less intelligible reply to the question: "What is NATO?"

I think this result is not simply evidence of the apolitical nature or narrow outlook of many British people. It is also obvious that their difficulty in answering did not stem from their insufficient degree of information. The bourgeoisie mass information media in Britain and throughout West Europe describe, portray and, as a rule, extol NATO more than enough. So the reason lies not in lack of information but in the fact that it "doesn't add up," as they say. The publicity portrait of NATO created by propaganda differs utterly from the true complexion of this aggressive military-political bloc. In the advertisements NATO is almost a snow-white dove with an olive branch in its beak. In reality it is a rapacious hawk with sharp talons ready to attack. And it carries not an olive branch--the symbol of peace--but missiles with nuclear warheads.

The so-called "dual strategy doctrine" serves to ensure that the Western public does not see NATO as it really is but as a carefully varnished portrait. The point and function of this "doctrine" elaborated by the bloc's propaganda services is to attempt to convince the public, mainly the "man in the street," that NATO is allegedly a "peace-loving alliance of Western countries," the defender of the entire "Western world," of all "Western values," of all "Western civilization," against "the communist peril," the "Soviet military threat."

NATO's "dual strategy," its creators and advertisers assert, consists in the fact that this bloc, on the one hand, defends peace and the relaxation of tension, and on the other is arming itself so that it should not, God forbid, "lag" behind the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states but "keep" them from "attacking" the West.

This "dual strategy doctrine" initially performed the task set it by its authors: Using expatiations about adherence to peace to distract Western public attention from the acceleration of military preparations. However, in recent years the state of affairs has begun to change rapidly. The development of political detente has demanded increasingly persistently that it be supplemented by military detente. It has become difficult for the Pentagon and the NATO leadership to keep quiet about the USSR's peace-loving and constructive initiatives aimed at restraining the arms race or to decline to examine them. The gulf between the NATO figures' talks of peace and detente and the galvanization of NATO's militarist activity has become increasingly obvious.

The internal falseness of the "dual strategy" was manifested particularly forcefully at the NATO Council Washington session in 1978, which adopted a long-term arms program at precisely the time when almost next door, in New York, the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was underway. In an attempt to save the "dual strategy" from exposure and failure and having no spare version to replace it, the Pentagon and NATO ringleaders decided to undertake a deceptive maneuver, a sort of "knight's gambit."

While even formerly NATO propaganda was gradually steering an "antidetente" line, that is, it was attacking detente mainly under the pretext of the alleged "Soviet military threat" and the notorious "defense of human rights," now as though on command voices have begun to be heard alleging that detente is "played out" and has "ceased to exist." The NATO "requiem" for the allegedly "prematurely defunct" detente reached its climax just before and after the NATO December (1979) session which adopted the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. And then, using the situation they had created around Afghanistan, Washington and NATO began to present matters as though detente had not simply "died" but had been "violently murdered" by the Soviet Union.

To shift the blame "from the guilty to the innocent" is a fairly old and unscrupulous method. But it is a permanent adjunct of the NATO arsenal and is used extensively by the bloc's leaders and propagandists. Of course, when NATO propaganda proclaims the "end" of detente, it is trying to make out that what it desires is reality. Detente is alive. As the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum stressed, it "has taken deep root in present-day international life and there are real preconditions for preserving it as the dominant trend of world politics."

At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that NATO's militarist activity directed from Washington has caused and continues to cause great harm to the cause of detente. To those people in the West who remain captive to the propaganda cliches about NATO's role and tasks , subsequent events offered new proof that the bloc strategy is only verbally a "dual" one. In fact it is entirely hostile to detente and its creators are pursuing one single aim--arm and arm again to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. "The leaders of the NATO military bloc and above all of the United States," the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum resolution states, "have steered a course toward disrupting the military parity which has taken shape in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the detriment of international detente and the people's security."

The recent conferences of leading NATO organs in Brussels and Bodo (Norway) and the bloc Council's June session in Ankara showed once again that one of the main avenues in the NATO bloc's militarist activity defined by Washington now consists in creating "a Eurostrategic nuclear potential." Counter to the interests of the West European population the Pentagon is preparing to deploy on the territory of Britain, the FRG and Italy its "Eurostrategic missiles"--100 Pershing II launchers and 464 ground-based Tomahawk cruise missiles.

Under pressure from Washington the NATO countries' military budgets are continuing to grow. In the United States itself the overall level of military appropriations has been increased to another record level--$170.5 billion. Large sums have been earmarked to create a system of MX mobile ICBM's which, according to President J. Carter, "will greatly increase the potential for a nuclear strike against a broad range of Soviet targets." New nuclear submarines belonging to the Trident system armed with 24 ballistic missiles with individually targeted nuclear warheards are being launched. The B-52 strategic bomber is being improved.

The U.S. journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS [as published] notes that a new element--nuclear encirclement--has appeared in the policy of encircling the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states which the Pentagon and NATO pursue. Its main component consists of "Eurostrategic missiles" whose placement on the territory of the West European countries will greatly increase the risk of nuclear war in Europe.

This conclusion is confirmed by the secret NATO documents NFG/D (79) and PO (78) 99 which have been made public. It can clearly be seen from them that NATO strategy is aimed not only at achieving military superiority but also at preparing nuclear war. The PO (78)99 document even details 2,500 targets for nuclear strikes, one-third of which are on the USSR's territory with the remainder on the territory of other Warsaw Pact states.

To cover NATO's aggressive militarist activity the myth of the "Soviet military threat" is being fueled. Moreover, the anti-Soviet myth is a constant and important factor of this activity. Not a single NATO action, not a single act by NATO figures makes do without a reference to the far-fetched "Soviet military threat."

It was 60 years ago that V.I. Lenin wrote with anger and scorn of the fools who "shout about red militarism." "They are political swindlers," he stressed, "who pretend that they believe this foolishness and hurl such accusations right and left, using for this their ability as lawyers to create false arguments and pull the wool over the masses' eyes." Lenin's words apply fully to the NATO propagandists of the myth of the "Soviet military threat" who pretend that they believe in it.

For instance, here is a document entitled "A Study: East-West" approved at the NATO Council session in May, 1978. Essentially it consists of two parts. The first part contains assessments for internal consumption. It acknowledges the parity between West and East and notes the USSR's intention to develop friendly relations with the West and to intensify detente. But the second part--the part which is for "consumption off the premises"--stokes to the utmost the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and asserts the lie about the USSR's alleged "buildup" of its military might and NATO's "lag" behind the Warsaw Pact. Incidentally, point 193 of the "study" frankly speaks of the need to influence Western public opinion in a direction according with NATO's goals and justifying the increase in military appropriations.

As we can see, the NATO propaganda machine, operating in accordance with this instruction, is trying to the utmost, with the aid of the "dual strategy," to mislead and to confuse the Western public with regard to NATO's true goals and tasks. It is not surprising that so many British people were unable to answer the seemingly simple question: "What is NATO?" Yet, however imperialist propaganda may try, whatever the fabrications to which it resorts, the truth about NATO--that militarist aggressive bloc which threatens peace and the peoples' security--is penetrating the social consciousness of the population of the United States and West Europe increasingly deeply and extensively. And here neither dual nor triple account-keeping will help.

PRAVDA VIEWS PRESSURES ON GREECE TO RETURN TO NATO

LD210749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch under the rubric "International Notes": "Atlanticists Are Concerned"]

[Text] Athens, 13 July--It would be no exaggeration to say that last month went by here under the sign of NATO. Guests from across the ocean and from nearby NATO countries turned up in Athens one after another on official and "private" visits singly and in a crowd. They came with one purpose--to push the Greek Government closer to the doors leading to the North Atlantic bloc's military organization, from which Greece withdrew in the summer of 1974.

NATO's charms were vaunted both by a British team of 16 parliamentarians and by Adm T. Hayward, U.S. chief of staff. Adm W. Crowe, who has just been appointed commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Southern Europe, turned up unexpectedly in Athens after a group of members of the New York Council for International Relations. The admiral did not bother with diplomatic reservations. "We must work still more persistently to ensure that our Greek friends return to the bloc's military organization," he urged his colleagues. The baton was immediately taken up by M. Nimetz, U.S. under secretary of state, who tried for several days to achieve "mutual understanding" in the Greek "corridors of power."

The NATO team was encouraged from Annapolis by J. Luns, the bloc's secretary general, who publicly expressed confidence in its speedy victory. Britain's THE TIMES and its trans-atlantic namesake the New York TIMES vied with each other in urging the Greeks to surrender more quickly to the Atlanticists' mercy. The press began saying persistently that the NATO supreme command was preparing a new plan for Greek membership, whose terms should finally satisfy all sides.

The NATO "month" of massive pressure on Athens was crowned by the session of the bloc's Council of Foreign Ministers, which ended recently in Ankara.

The Atlanticists' haste is easily explained. By fueling tension in the Near and Middle East and in the Persian Gulf zone, the United States and NATO are seeking to have a convenient bridgehead on the approaches to that region. They also have to hurry in connection with the development of the internal political situation inside Greece itself. As THE TIMES wrote frankly, it is necessary to secure Athens' return to NATO before the next general elections scheduled for the fall of next year because, if they are won by the opposition party, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, which is known for its anti-NATO sentiments, a solution to this question advantageous to NATO will become very problematic.

NATO's activeness has not so far led to any obvious results. Although the Greek government states its intention to return the country to the bloc's military organization, being forced to reckon with the strong opposition to that idea on the part of the Greek public, it continues to insist on a "special status" within the framework of the bloc. The broad masses of Greeks are certainly not burning with the desire to come once again under the iron heel of the North Atlantic bloc, which in the past blessed the "black colonels'" accession to power.

TRIAL OF PARTICIPANTS IN ABORTED COUP BEGINS

Reishakhri President of Trial

ID192216 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 19, TASS--A trial of the participants in the recent attempt of a state coup d'etat in Iran opened today at Tehran's Evin Prison. Hojat 'ol-Islam Reishakhri was appointed president of the trial, the newspaper ETTELA'AT reports.

Five Executed

ID201028 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 20, TASS--Five Iranian Air Force officers have been sentenced to death after the first sitting of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal that is trying the case of plotters. Under the plan of the abortive plot against the government, these officers were to bomb important points in Tehran. The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI writes that the execution has been carried out.

Khomeyni Comment

LD201950 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 20, TASS--The trial of participants in the abortive anti-state coup d'etat is under way here. After the first meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal, five highranking officers of the Iranian Airforce were sentenced to death. In accordance with the state coup d'etat plan, they were to strike bomb blows on important state structures in Tehran. According to the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, the sentence has been executed.

The newspaper ETTELA'AT reports that the meetings of the tribunal are held behind closed doors, since questions belonging to state secrets are touched upon at the trial and secret data about the armed forces of the country are read out.

Speaking over Radio Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that "persons, parties to the conspiracy, must be sentenced to death without exception". He emphasized that nobody has the right to pardon them.

Khomeyni has said he is often asked to attend to state affairs, but, he said, he already pointed out that the orders of the president--are his orders.

IRANIAN SECURITY FORCES ARREST COLONEL FOR SUBVERSION

LD201026 MOSCOW TASS in English 0934 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 20, TASS--Iran's security forces have arrested Colonel Nasiri, former commander of a paratroop brigade, on charges of anti-government activities and participation in a plot to overthrow the present regime in Iran.

NEW IRANIAN GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER APPROVED

ID201027 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 20, TASS--Morteza Reza'i has been appointed the new commander of the "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" corps by decree of President Bani-Sadr of Iran and with the approval of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

RAFSANJANI ELECTED SPEAKER OF IRANIAN MAJLIS

LD201430 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 20, TASS--Today Iranian Majlis (parliament) has officially embarked on its deliberation. Hitherto, the parliament attended to organisational matters. At the first working session Ho'jat-ol-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani was elected president of the Majlis by a majority of votes.

ANTI-AFGHAN AGENTS OPERATING IN IRAN

LD182245 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 18, TASS--Reports continue to arrive here that in the territory of Iran, at Mashhad, the main military base of the interventionnst forces operating from Iran against neighbouring Afghanistan, plans continue to be worked out of subversive activities against the legitimate government of the D.R.A. The activities of counter-revolutionary groups in Iran at Mashhad are coordinated by the main headquarters of the anti-Afghan forces in Peshawar, in Pakistan.

The Mashhad centre is controlled by representatives of the three main anti-Afghan organisations: Jamiate Islami, Hezbe Islami and Harakate Islami. This counter-revolutionary base has its military camps in Neyshabur, Serakhs, Torbat-e Jan and other cities. The mercenary units count several thousands, who received training in handling arms, crossing state borders and in other activities.

A training camp, situated in the gorge near Dorbant, not far from Tehran, prepares bandits, who after their course of military training are sent into Afghanistan. It is known that training of mercenaries at the camp is conducted by former agents of the shah's secret police, SAVAK, who also control directly the training and sending of these bands into Afghanistan.

The informed local political sources have information that the bandit groups, formed in Iran's territory, are controlled by the United States and its agents and are used for two purposes: for training bands, operating in Iran itself against the legitimate Iranian Government, and for sending agents into Afghanistan. The same sources believe that the official version of using these bands for operations in Afghanistan is, in fact, a cover for the expansion of their activities against the Iranian Government itself.

The Mashhad centre has its representatives in all the provinces of Iran, who conduct active recruitment and brainwashing of those who agreed to work against Afghanistan. The contacts of the Mashhad centre with Pakistan are maintained by special messengers. Chinese and American weapons are sent into Iran through Pakistan and could be used by the Mashhad centre both for intervention into Afghanistan and against Iran itself and the Iranian revolution.

The Mashhad centre receives instructions directly from the experts, including those from the United States, based in Peshawar. The government of Ziaul Haq sends money through its special services for maintaining its agents in Iran, who are directly involved in the U.S. activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, the armed bands, which stepped up recently their activities in Iran and which shield these activities with anti-Afghan slogans, are equally engaged in subversive activities against the legitimate government of Iran.

IRAN TO BAN ACTIVITIES OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY AFGHAN GROUP

LD191739 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 19, TASS--The Iranian authorities have decided to ban the activity of the counter-revolutionary Afghan organization "Jamiate Islami" in Iran's territory.

As is known, the "activity" of that organization was not confined to struggle against the legitimate government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was also directed against Iran's national interests. The newspapers KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT point out that the "Jamiate Islami" was engaged in smuggling firearms and drugs, which is strictly prohibited by the laws of that country, and against which a resolute struggle is being now waged.

The preliminary interrogations of a number of arrested leaders and activites of the organization with the headquarters in Mashad have shown that these people here closely lined with the U.S., CIA and carried out its instructions. It is pointed out that at present Iran's security services and counter-intelligence are carrying out a search for other members of the organization for bringing them to trial.

It is reported that in the course of the operations, which were carried out recently, several more counter-revolutionary groups have been neutralised, which were planning with the aid of the U.S. and Israeli intelligence services acts of terrorism against Iranian officials, acts of sabotage, in particular in the oil industry, railways, etc. Among the operations carried out by these groups is also the operation for ensuring the escape abroad of former shah's Prime Minister Bakhtiar. These measures by the authorities have met with great satisfaction among the broadest sections of Iran's public.

BELYAYEV REPORTS ON 'EXTREMELY COMPLEX' IRAN SITUATION

LD181605 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 9

[Correspondent Igor Belyayev dispatch under the rubric "We Report the Details": "Everyday Iranian Life"]

[Text] Tehran-Beirut--Tehran is bustling with activity. The installation of new signs bearing the postrevolutionary names of streets and squares is being completed. Until recently, you would quite often come across the old ones, such as "Pahlavi Avenue." No, streets and squares in Tehran, as in other cities in the country, had long since been renamed, but people were a little late installing the signs bearing the new names. Drawing attention to this, Imam Khomeyni urged the people in a recent speech to resolutely rectify the situation. Of course, the signs are not the only issue. Everything is much more complex. The "purge" of elements connected with the former shah's regime and the Americans has been expedited in state institutions. In Tehran I heard Ayatollah Beheshti, an extremely authoritative politician and leader of the Islamic Revolutionary Party, say that in the nearly 18 months since the overthrow of the shah 10,000 people have been fired from ministries, departments and the police alone. In many cases it has not been possible to replace them. Many rooms in ministries are still empty.

The Majlis--the country's supreme legislative organ--meets daily in the building that housed the former shah's Senate if the requisite quorum is reached. As a rule, the press box is full. I watched with interest the thoroughness with which the deputies investigate one another's credentials [polnomochiya]. The point is that they have still not finished "purging" their own ranks. It is for this reason alone that a chairman of the Majlis has still not been elected, nor a start made to discussing questions relating to the domestic political and international situations.

The most acute of the issues the deputies will have to discuss is the appointment of a prime minister and the approval of a government. The peculiarity of the present situation in Iran is that, following the removal of M. Bazargan, head of the provisional government (October 1979), the country still had no prime minister. The old ministers who formed his cabinet continue to work. So when Imam Khomeyni spoke of the ineffectiveness of the state apparatus in the aforementioned speech, President Bani-Sadr remarked in reply that he inherited this apparatus from the proceeding period.

Whoever I met in Tehran, the issue of the American hostages seized by the student followers of Imam Khomeyni's course on 4 November last year would always arise in one form or another. This issue was raised at Ayatollah Beheshti's press conference by American and British journalists.

"Will the Majlis succeed in discussing the problem of the hostages on 22 July, as planned?" they asked.

"The question of the hostages," Ayatollah Beheshti remarked in reply, "is not linked with the formation of a new government. It is only part of the extremely complex Iranian-American relations. So its solution depends on how the other Iranian-American problems are settled."

The situation in Iran today is extremely complex. It would be simplistic to think that the revolution that triumphed last year has already inflicted a crushing defeat on all its enemies. In Tehran newspapers you are forever reading about plots, attempted revolts against the lawful authorities, and so forth. The "fifth column" that was on the point of raising its head when President Carter's military action failed makes its presence felt all the time. Formally, the action was linked with an attempt to free the hostages. But in fact, as numerous facts bear out, it was a question of an operation on a larger scale.

FILIPPOV ATTACKS IMPERIALIST, REACTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN IRAN

LD210915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Special correspondent A. Filippov report: "Iran: The Struggle Becomes More Complex"]

[Text] Theran, July--Against the background of the gray-brown desert stretching toward the horizon is the burned-out fuselage of an American military transport plane which has crashed into the ground. A little further away are several heavy helicopters with damaged sides and broken blades, warped undercarriages, fragments of engines and crumpled fuel tanks.

This whole heap of metal is scattered over a stony plateau deep in the Great Salt Desert. The plateau is crossed by the highway linking the cities of Mashhad and Yezd. Transport movements along the road are relatively intensive, particularly in the evening hours, when the exhausting heat dies down. But however much they may be hurrying, people invariably stop when they pass this place.

Here there is food for serious thought, recollection and conversation. It was here, on the night of 24-25 April, that the American landing force unsuccessfully attempted to land so as to make a piratical raid on Theran, a little over 300 km away.

The main aim of this operation was to give support to the forces of counterrevolution, to overthrow the republic and to destroy Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, and other state leaders.

As is known, the operation failed. But Iran's enemies have not laid down their arms. A new conspiracy exposed the other day shows that the imperialists are teaming up with internal reaction in the attempt to restore the old order and install their own placemen. The continuing investigation makes it possible to judge the scale of the counterrevolutionary coup that was being prepared. General Mehdiyun, former commander of the Iranian Air Force, General Mohaqeqi, former commander of the Gendarmerie under the shah's regime, the commander of a division in Khuzestan and 16 staff officers have been arrested. Involved in the conspiracy were personnel of the air forces, which were to carry out a strike against the residences of Iranian leaders.

However, even since the new defeat Washington has not left Iran in peace. Big U.S. naval formations are on constant patrol in the Persian Gulf. American aircraft keep making incursions into Iran's air space and ostentatiously flying over the oilfields of Khuzestan and various industrial sites.

A. Ansari, governor general of Ghilian Province, told me that the United States has not given up the intention of regaining its lost positions in Iran and is hankering after its oil and trying to step up the economic blockade.

All this is leaving its imprint on the situation in the country and requires enhanced vigilance....

Near the city of Qom our car was stopped by an army patrol. Checking our documents, (E. Kavari), the group's commander and a graduate of Tehran University, noted:

"Do not be surprised at our strictness. The Americans and the entourage of the former shah, who has found refuge with As-Sadat, are constantly sending agents and provocateurs here. Yesterday, for instance, we checked a passenger bus. Among the people on the bus we discovered three former SAVAK agents with forged documents. Apart from weapons and a large sum in Iranian currency, they were also found to have radio transmitters. The enemy resorts to all kinds of tricks and base actions."

(E. Kavari) was not exaggerating. Scarcely a day passes without the newspapers and radio reporting the capture of saboteurs, the discovery of weapons dumps, attempts on the lives of representatives of the authorities or bomb explosions in bazaars, in the streets and in places where people gather in the greatest numbers. The intention is obvious--to sow a feeling of fear and lack of confidence among the population and exacerbate the situation.

Counterrevolution's arsenal of subversive means is diverse, the newspaper MARDOM notes. It includes setting religiously minded fanatical groups against democratic forces, particularly the Tudeh Party, which supports the course being implemented by Khomeyni. Making use of the authorities' campaign to purge the state apparatus of bribe-takers and socially unstable elements, they are trying to compromise honest employees by ascribing to them past links with the shah's and America's special services.

In state institutions and at enterprises they make wide use of the tactics of sabotage, which is manifested in the causing of delays in resolving a particular question. For instance, in the course of a check carried out in the work of marine, land and air transport services a huge quantity of freight was discovered at customs and in stores which had not been moved for several months. It was not moved from the stores despite existing instructions.

Investigation showed that the "freezing" of this freight, particularly raw material and spare parts imported from European countries, including socialist states, was done deliberately so as to exacerbate difficulties in Iran in the conditions of the economic blockade imposed by the United States and its partners and to create dissatisfaction. [paragraph continues]

They also make use of such factors as the country's growing unemployment, which affects more than 3 million people, people's dissatisfaction with rising prices for food and essentials and the violation of legality permitted by the "guardians of the Islamic Revolution."

From all this it is clear that Iran is going through a complex and difficult period in its history. This is a period when the country has a particular need for the normalization of political and economic life and the consolidation and development of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with its friends, including the Soviet Union. The agreement on economic cooperation recently signed between our countries indicates that the Soviet Union supports the Iranian people's just cause.

However, as recent events show, there are relatively influential circles in Iran which seek to isolate it from our country. There are instances of malicious attacks on the Soviet Union and flagrant distortions of Soviet foreign policy. It is not hard to understand that this is grist to the mill of imperialism, above all American imperialism, which is Iran's true enemy.

The broad people's masses are aware of that. Demonstrations are taking place in Tehran in support of the anti-imperialist course being implemented by the country's leadership. Bearing aloft placards and banners depicting the fragments of aircraft equipment with which the American landing force tried to land in the Great Salt Desert, the demonstrators chant: "No to American Interference! Iran cannot Be Intimidated!"

IRAQI PRESIDENT, SOVIET MINISTER DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD210922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] In Baghdad, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has received a Soviet delegation led by Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, which is taking part in celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of the revolution of 17 July, 1968.

During the meeting, which passed off in a friendly atmosphere, questions relating to the state of bilateral relations and prospects for their development on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Iraqi republic were touched upon.

NAVY CHIEF GORSHKOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM ETHIOPIA

LD210755 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, who had been on an official friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia, returned to Moscow from Addis Ababa on 13 July. At Sheremetyevo Airport Admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was met by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet admirals and officers.

CAPE VERDE PRIME MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD191227 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 2030 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The USSR and the Republic of Cape Verde established diplomatic delegations 5 years ago on 14 July. The USSR was one of the first countries to officially recognize the existence of this independent African country. Here is an interview granted by Cape Verdean Prime Minister Pedro Pires to Moscow radio: [begin recording] [interviewer] Comrade Prime Minister: In connection with the 5th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cape Verde, we would like to ask your opinion on the prospects for their further development.

[Pires] Our relations with the USSR go way back. They were consolidated during our national liberation struggle, and since our country's independence we have made efforts to develop these relations and raise them to a higher level. [words indistinct] Soviet assistance before independence was generally confined to military aid and training of cadres in several sectors of activity, but at the level of our party, the PAIGC. Since independence we have tried to extend these relations to the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. We can say that these relations have been progressively developing. We continue to have a large number of cadres trained in the USSR, we continue to maintain [words indistinct] political relations at the party level, [words indistinct] to maintain state relations at government level and exchange government delegations in order to discuss and find better ways for the materialization of this political will to cooperate. We hold the view that our [words indistinct] economic relations with the USSR play an important role in the process of development of our economy and above all in the consolidation of what we call the process of building a national, viable and independent economy. [Words indistinct] a foreign policy which started on Cape Verde's Independence Day: We are a nonaligned country, against [words indistinct] in other countries, for peace, for (?detente), for the peoples' autonomy, for national independence and for progress, and we uphold the principle of solidarity among peoples: We are in favor of solidarity among all African peoples, (?first of all) with the oppressed peoples. There can be no change in this (?sphere). [end recording]

LIBERIANS HAVE 'HOPES OF BETTER FUTURE' FOLLOWING COUP

LD210729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 6

[Correspondent F. Tarasov dispatch: "Wind of Change Over Liberia"]

[Excerpts] Accra, July--The 12 April coup d'etat in Liberia was not regarded as unexpected in West Africa. The internal political situation in that country had been very acute for many months. [paragraph continues]

"Things were moving that way," an African journalist said to me when the news came from Monrovia that the government of W. Tolbert had been overthrown by a group of soldiers.

The leaders of the 12 April coup--a group of privates and sergeants--declared that the reason which prompted them to seize power were "universal corruption and constant failures in the management of the Liberian people's affairs." A group of ministers of the old regime was executed on being sentenced by a military tribunal on a charge of corruption and abuse of power. Samuel Doe, the coup's organizer, told representatives of the press that the new authorities will work to create a society of social justice and progress. Figures from the opposition parties have been appointed to prominent posts in the new cabinet.

The People's Redemption Council, set up by the country's armed forces command, is the supreme organ of power. Measures are being taken to get the economy on its feet, an increase in minimum wages has been announced for military and state employees, and a reduction in the price of rice has been promised.

Washington is displaying great concern over the course of events in the country, which not without grounds was considered a virtual U.S. colony in Africa. American capital investments in Liberian mines and plantations total several hundred million dollars. Large delegations from the Congress and the Department of State recently visited Monrovia to study the situation in an attempt to preserve U.S. positions in Liberia.

The course of events in this West African country with a population of almost 2 million will show how resolutely the republic's new leadership satisfies the people's masses. But it can already be said today that Liberia has ceased to be a "quiet backwater" where foreign monopolies catch "goldfish" and that henceforth its people have acquired hopes of a better future.

NIGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS END TOUR OF USSR

AB181845 Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 10 July 80 p 5

[Text] On June 27, the parliamentary delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, headed by Senator Ahmadu Rufai (NPN) came to Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the Sheremetyevo II new airport, commissioned on the eve of the 1980 Olympics, the Nigerian MPs were met by A. Chitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union--a chamber in the USSR Supreme Soviet, B. Stukalin, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and chairman of the African Department of the USSR Parliamentary Group and other officials. The Soviet officials and the members of the Nigerian delegation on arrival had a warm friendly talk at the airport.

The delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet and were introduced to the organizational structure, functions, plenary powers and composition of the Soviet parliament, which recently held its regular session in Moscow. The session passed the law on the basic powers of territorial and regional soviets of people's deputies and adopted the law "on the protection of the air" and some other laws.

June 28, the Nigerian delegation began its tour of the Soviet Union. Their first stop was Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic. Baku is situated on the shore of the Caspian Sea and is known worldwide as a major oil-producing and oil processing center and a major scientific and technical center which turns out modern equipment for the country's oil industry. Over the past few years, Baku has been rapidly developing such branches as machine building, electrical engineering, radio electronics and instrument-making. The city has a well developed light and food industry. After Baku Nigerian MP's visited Leningrad, the cradle of the Great October Revolution of 1917. Leningrad is the Soviet Union's second biggest industrial, cultural and scientific center, (the first being Moscow).

MOSCOW SHONA: SINGLE ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS SOUGHT

LD182238 Moscow in Shona to Zimbabwe 1600 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Heads of various Zimbabwe organizations have expressed their desire to form a single huge organization of workers throughout the country.

At a meeting in Salisbury, they stressed the importance of the unity and cohesion of all workers' organizations in the reconstruction of the country to stabilize independence.

A committee was set up to prepare for a congress of workers' organizations.

MONDALE AFRICA TRIP CANNOT DISGUISE U.S. ACTIONS

LD182232 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The American Vice President Walter Mondale is making a 7-day tour of Africa. Our observer Leonid Levchenko has this comment:

The United States pins special hopes on this tour planned with the aim to restore America's fading prestige in the developing countries. So the tour is given appropriate publicity. There is much talk in Washington nowadays about a new approach to the developing countries. Much publicity is being given to the aid that the United States is allegedly giving to the younger states.

But in his speech at the New York Foreign Trade Association earlier this month the American State Secretary Edmund Muskie made it clear that the granting of such aid depends on American interests. He also declared that the aid program gives the United States an opportunity to influence the situation in critical parts of the world. In the opinion of the United States, Africa is one of these critical regions. This is why in the last few years President Carter and other high-ranking officials of the United States have visited the continent.

Now Vice President Mondale has been sent there. The route of his tour was planned to give the vice president a chance to visit a major oil-producing country in Africa, Nigeria. That country accounts for 16 percent of American oil imports. Oil, it appears, has much influence on American policies in the developing countries. Washington has proclaimed these countries a sphere of its vital interests. As developments around Iran have shown, the United States is even ready to use force in order to defend these interests. Incidentally, the report about Mondale's tour coincided with the news that some 2,000 American Marines in the rapid deployment corps were on their way to Oman. They will be holding military exercises there. This is clearly a show of strength in the region, right next to the oil-producing countries.

Apart from oil, the United States gets more than 50 percent of its tin, rubber, magnesium and large amounts of tungsten and cobalt from the developing countries. American officials have therefore warned the younger states that if they are going to make demands that the United States has no intention of meeting, this would lead to international conflict. What is meant is the increasing demand to establish a just world economic order based on the principles of equality, noninterference in the affairs of other countries, and respect for national sovereignty. The United States seems to be moving its selfish interests to the forefront, and not standing on ceremony in its actions against the legitmiate rights of the developing countries. These actions cannot be disguised by any sweet assurances being made by the traveling vice president.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MILITARY JUNTA COUP IN BOLIVIA

Junta Appointments, Labor Opposition

LD191040 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, July 19, TASS--According to reports from Bolivia, the military junta that had seized power in that South American country appointed as head of state Commander of the Land Forces General Luis Garcia Meza. Yesterday evening he swore in a new cabinet which includes only two civilians. Brigadier General Xavier Serruto was appointed minister of foreign affairs and cults, Division General Arnaldo Reyes was appointed minister of national defence. In an address to the Bolivians over the radio, Garcia Meza tried to justify the actions of the military by the need "to put an end to the chaos in the country for which he blamed the government that had been overthrown and civilian politicians." According to testimonies of witnesses, Bolivia's borders are closed. Any contacts with other countries were disrupted. All radio stations were closed except for one military radio station which broadcasts official directives of the junta. But underground radio stations of the trade unions that are operating report about the rallying of the working people, specifically of miners, in order to rebuff the coup and to protect democracy. It is also reported that there are skirmishes in the workers' quarters of La Paz.

Continuing Resistance

LD201542 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, July 20, TASS--According to reports reaching here, a tense situation keeps on in Bolivia. Foci of resistance to the military junta which overthrew the legitimate government of President Lidia Gueiler are being created in various parts of the country. Underground radio stations report unceasing armed clashes, disproving the statements by the military's "Colorado Batalion" radio centre which maintains that the situation 'is coming back to normal'. One of civil resistance foci has been created in the second largest Bolivian city, Santa Cruz. Barricades are being raised there. Workers and students counter by firing the terror of the military.

Armed self-defence detachments operate in the mining industry centres Catavi and Huanuni. In an appeal broadcast by underground radio stations, the rebel mine workers and peasants stated their readiness to defend the gains of the Bolivian people. The junta sent troops, artillery and tanks to those areas to suppress the people's action.

The junta is toughening its terror in La Paz and a number of other cities. Arrests of political and trade-union figures are being continued. As the EFE news agency reported, more than 700 leaders and active members of trade unions have already been arrested. The authorities issued a decree banning any political and trade-union activities in the country.

The leaders of left-wing parties and organisations had to go underground. Nothing is so far known about the fate of Juan Lechin, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labour Centre, who is reported to have been wounded, and who got into the hands of reactionaries.

Contradictory data come in as to the whereabouts of Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler, who, as was reported, was driven away, together with a number of members of her cabinet, in armoured personnel carriers to an unkown destination. According to some sources Lidia Gueiler found refuge in Paraguay, and other sources maintain that she is in hiding in the Vatican mission in La Paz.

Further on Situation

LD191904 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, July 19, TASS--According to reports from Bolivia, the head of the military junta that assumed power through a coup, Commander of the Land Forces General Luis Garcia Meza has been appointed Bolivia's president. He has formed the government consisting of 14 military and two civilians. Brigadier General of Aviation Xavier Serrutc has been appointed minister of foreign affairs and cults. Division General Arnaldo Reyes has become minister of national defence.

Making an address to Bolivians over the radio, Garcia Meza tried to justify the actions of the military by "the need to put an end to the chaos reigning in the country" for which he blamed the legal government that had been overthrown and civilian political leaders.

All the borders of Bolivia have been closed. All contacts with other countries have been disrupted. The radio stations have been seized by soldiers and are not operating, except for one radio station--a military one--that broadcasts official reports of the junta. According to sketchy reports coming from Bolivia, wartime norms operate in the country. The curfew lasts from 21 hours to seven hours. The main centres and streets of the city are heavily guarded by the army.

Destroying the barricades that had been built by students around the university at the call of student organisations, army units occupied the university campus.

Underground radio stations report that clashes of working people with troops took place, in Potosi Department. Workers of the biggest tin mines Siglo 20, and Huanuni are blocking roads to prevent the arrival of army reinforcements that were sent into mining districts. Trade union organisations of miners fully support the call of the Bolivian workers' centre and the committees in defence of the revolution to hold a general strike in protest against the coup.

Several protest demonstrations were held in the capital. The military opened fire from machine guns on the demonstrators, according to unconfirmed data, more than 100 people were killed or wounded. Among those who were killed was Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia Simon Reyes and one of trade union leaders of miners Gualberto Vera. Leaders of the Socialist Party Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz died of wounds that had been inflicted on him during the raid on the headquarters of the Bolivian Workers' Centre in La Paz. Nothing is yet known about the fate of Executive Secretary of the Bolivian Workers' Centre Juan Lechin who was kidnapped by rightwing extremists. It is reported that he was wounded.

Washington, July 19, TASS--The United States had knowledge about the plotting of the military. Representative of the State Department admitted at a press conference that the Washington administration had maintained contacts with the Bolivian military over a few weeks. He said that the United States ambassador had been recalled from La Paz "for consultations."

Defeat for 'Democratization'

LD181924 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes: The fresh coup d'etat in Bolivia staged by the military with the support of militarised fascist-type organisations, including the so-called "right-wing socialist falange," was not a surprise.

It was prior to the general elections in the country late in June, that the reactionary forces, in the first place among the army, strongly intensified subversive activity against the constitutional order, against the process of democratization which started in the country. The situation further aggravated after the elections, as a result of which the greatest number of votes among the candidates to the presidency was cast for Hernan Siles Zuazo, a representative of the coalition of leftwing forces, including the Communist Party of Bolivia.

The prospect of coming to power of a government expressing in a considerable measure the will of the democratic and progressive forces has predetermined the action by the Bolivian top brass, economic oligarchy and foreign circles, in the first place of the U.S. monopolies, which are capitalising on unrestrained exploitation of Bolivia's natural wealth and the poverty of its people. A wave of acts of terrorism against the democratic forces swept the country. Simultaneously, the reactionaries started an unbridled campaign of moral terrorism, whose main elements were intimidation of people, to make short work of progressives and the widespread faked reports on a danger from "international communism," which was allegedly hanging over Bolivia, because of which the country, they claimed, needed "strong authoritarian power." There is nothing new in Latin America to preclude this kind of antinational military coups. Suffice it to recall the tragedy of Chile, where a fascist regime backed by U.S. imperialism came to power under the cliche pretext of "combatting communism." It is also noteworthy that right after the capture of power in Bolivia by the military, official Washington, which is trying to shield itself from charges of ties with dictatorships, was in a hurry to dissociate itself from it and to try to pose for a "defender" of Bolivia's democracy. It is an open secret that Washington used verbal statements of this kind also in the past, in particular in connection with the Chilean events, but butcher of the Chilean people Pinochet is known to be backed now by the U.S. ruling circles and receives from them in some or other way not only economic, but also military aid.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD171646 Moscow World Services in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the national parliament Ivan Kebin has left for Nicaragua. It will attend the celebration for the first anniversary of the people's revolution in Nicaragua, marked on 19 July.

REPORTS ON NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD202012 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, July 20, TASS--The heroic people of free Nicaragua have marked their holiday--the first anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution. More than half a million residents of the capital, representatives of all departments of the country, foreign guests thronged into the July 19 Square in the early morning. Present at the festively decorated rostrum were members of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government, the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, delegations of more than 30 states.

Speaking at the meeting on behalf of foreign guests, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro has reaffirmed Cuba's intention to continue strengthening solidarity with Nicaragua and to render it assistance and support. The Sandinist National Liberation Front, he said, in hard struggle won the right to be named the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people.

"What have you attained in one year in all spheres, including such a complex sphere as economy, is worthy of admiration", the speaker said. "We also know what efforts the revolution exerts to improve the public health system and to raise the well-being of the people. People's revolutions alone are capable of such exploits", said Fidel Castro.

Speaking about the international situation, the Cuban leader pointed out that the world is now threatened with the arms race, the danger of "cold war". The election platform of the Republican Party of the United States, he stressed, is the cause of serious anxiety of the world public. This is "the platform which threatens peace", said the Cuban leader and it envisages recurrence of the "big club" policy in the relations with Latin America, support of man-hating dictatorships in the Western Hemisphere, and end to any aid to Nicaragua. Mankind, said Fidel Castro should do its utmost to oppose that policy and to preserve peace.

Member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Minister of the interior of Nicaragua, Tomas Borge said in his speech that the people and the Government of Nicaragua would continue the struggle for consolidation of genuine democracy and independence of the country. We shall continue devoting all our energies to the struggle for attainment of the aims of the revolution, we shall guarantee revolutionary justice, continue rehabilitation of the country, envigorate activities of mass public organizations, consolidate the army and people's militia, strengthen solidarity with all peoples fighting for their liberation, he said.

On behalf of the Steering Council of the government and the national leadership of the Sandinist Front, the meeting was addressed by Daniel Ortega. "We have attained profound revolutional [as received] transformations in the political, economic and social spheres", he said. "That became possible thanks to the selfless efforts of the whole people and also thanks to solidarity and assistance from Nicaragua's friends in the whole world". Daniel Ortega expressed sincere gratitude to all countries, governments, international organizations for the assistance rendered by them in Nicaragua's rehabilitation.

One of the most important steps of the revolution, he said, is nationalization of the mining industry which was earlier bossed by foreign monopolies, and also nationalization of banks and foreign trade, the agrarian reform.

In the near future, said Daniel Ortega, the draft law on a rational use of lands will be submitted to the State Council. In accordance with the draft law all arable lands ought to be used. The state will give land owners all the necessary assistance to enable this.

Speaking of the country's foreign policy course, Daniel Ortega emphasized that Nicaragua would resolutely advocate elimination of the present inequitable economic relations imposed upon developing countries by big developed capitalist powers and establishment of a new equitable international economic order. We denounce the rapacious imperialist policy aimed at exploitation of peoples of developing countries and at plundering their natural wealth, he said.

LEADING BODIES GREET LATVIA ON JUBILEE

LD210837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers message to the Latvian CP Central Committee, Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Latvian SSR Council of Ministers on the 40th anniversary of restoration of Soviet power in Latvia.]

[Text] To the Latvian CP Central Committee

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers extend warm greetings and congratulations to the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia, to all the working people of the Latvian SSR, on their great holiday--the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power and the award to the republic of the Order of the October Revolution.

The overthrow of the bourgeois dictatorship in Latvia was the law-governed result of years of struggle by the working class, working peasantry and progressive intelligentsia under the communists' leadership. The glorious revolutionary traditions, valor and steadfastness of the Latvian proletariat and Latvia's working people were demonstrated with renewed vigor in the memorable summer days of 1940. The triumph of the 1940 socialist revolution and the formation and voluntary accession of the Latvian SSR to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were a historic turning point in the life of the Latvian people and opened up broad scope for economic and cultural development and for profound social transformations.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War Latvia's working people demonstrated with renewed force their commitment to socialist ideals, Soviet patriotism and unswerving resolve to follow their chosen path. They fought selflessly in the ranks of the Soviet Army and behind enemy lines against the German fascist occupiers and for the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland.

Relying on help from the fraternal peoples, primarily the Russian people, Latvia's working people quickly restored the plants and factories, cities and villages destroyed by the war and achieved an unprecedented upsurge of production forces.

During the years of Soviet power a highly-developed economy has been created in the republic--an important component of the country's unified national economic complex. Soviet Latvia produces as much industrial output in 6 days as was produced in a whole year before the revolution. With the triumph of the kolkhoz system profound socio-economic changes took place in rural areas and in the whole fabric of the Latvian peasantry's life. Large-scale agricultural production has been set up and it is consistently being switched onto an industrial footing.

The last 40 years have been a veritable blossoming of culture and art--national in form and socialist in content--and science, and a steady increase in the people's prosperity. The molding of the new man--an ideologically committed fighter, Soviet patriot and internationalist--is an outstanding achievement. The whole appearance and life of Soviet Latvia are now characterized by the inherent features of mature socialism.

The strength, energy and creative potential of the Latvian people are increasing in the fraternal alliance of our country's socialist peoples, who are united by the great common goal of building communism. [paragraph continues]

The republic is making a worthy contribution to strengthening the multinational Soviet state and our motherland's economic and defense might.

The Latvian CP persistently and skillfully directs the efforts of the republic's working people toward fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks set in the speeches and articles of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, further developing the economy and culture, increasing social production efficiency and improving work quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress and obtaining the best possible end results. Party organizations in every sphere of public life are engaged in multifaceted work to provide people with an ideological, political, internationalist and labor education and to strengthen the principles of communist morality.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that Latvia's communists and all its working people will rally still more closely round the CPSU, unswervingly strengthen the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples of our country and mark the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in economic and cultural building.

Long live the Latvian SSR!

Long live the Latvian CP--A combat detachment of the CPSU!

Long live the CPSU--The inspirer and organizer of communist building in our country!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

AIR CRASH NEAR ALMA-ATA AIRPORT NOTED

LD210811 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers report]

[Text] From the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

On 7 July this year an aircraft of the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration, flying the Alma-Ata-Simferopol route, crashed in the vicinity of Alma-Ata city's airport. The reasons for the catastrophe are being investigated by a special commission.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers express profound condolences to the relatives and close friends of those who perished.

[Signed] The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA REPORTS ON HALF YEAR ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD201844 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--The Soviet economy has fulfilled the half-year plan with regard to the overall industrial output, the growth of labor productivity and profit, reports the USSR Central Statistical Board. The growth of output is 4.2 per cent over the same period of last year.

Labor productivity is up 3.2 per cent. In the first half year, this accounted for around four fifths of the growth in industrial output.

In the first half-year, 652 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy and 297 million tons of petroleum (including condensed gas) have been produced.

The half-year plan has been overfulfilled with regard to the output of steel pipes, gas, instruments, automation means and computer equipment, automobiles, tractors, agricultural machines and other products.

According to preliminary data, agricultural areas occupied by different crops in 1980 were 217 million hectares. The amount of large cattle has increased. 129 thousand automobiles, 171 thousand tractors and many other types of machines have been supplied to agriculture.

The average monthly wages are up 3.6 per cent and with different fringe benefits from public consumption funds amount to 229 rubles. Remuneration of collective farmers is up 4 per cent. 560 thousand new apartments have been built.

Population of the USSR as of July 1, 1980, was 265.5 million people.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade volume is up 20 per cent.

Official on Results

LD202020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported the fulfillment of the half-year state plan for the sociceconomic development of the USSR. (Vladimir Ilich Guryev) candidate of economic sciences, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration has been interviewed by our correspondent. [Begin recording]

[Guryev] The results show that the working people of the Soviet Union are persistently implementing the historic decisions of the 25th party congress. A further growth of the economy and an advance in the material and cultural standard of living of the people has been assured.

During the first half-year socialist industry increased its volume of production by 4.2 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The January-June plan for volume of marketed output was fulfilled overall by all union republics and industrial ministries, except the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Such industries as electrical power, where the increase was 5 percent; the chemical and petrochemical industry, and machine-building and metal-working industries, where the increase was 7 percent, developed at a faster rate. These are the industries which, to a considerable extent, determine the technical progress of our national economy.

More natural gas, motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machinery, machinery for stock farming, means of automation and computer equipment, garments, consumer and household articles were produced than had been planned. Industry also met its half-year target for labor productivity growth.

I wish to note that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes this year carried out the spring field work in an organized fashion and the sowing plan has been completed. Tending crops, cutting hay and procuring fodder is proceeding in all areas. In the country's southern regions mass harvesting of grain crops is in progress. The numbers of horned cattle in kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased, despite a difficult wintering period. The overall plan for the purchase of livestock, poultry and eggs, as set out for the first half-year, has been fulfilled.

In all branches of the national economy a great volume of work has been carried out in the sector of capital construction. Many new projects and capacities have been commissioned.

[Question] (Vladimir Ilich), how are the targets being met in the sphere of the social program?

[Answer] On the basis of the growth of this country's economy there is a continuous improvement in the living standards of the population. Let us take wages as an example. The pay of blue and white collar workers over the half-year has increased 3.6 percent and now totals [as heard] R168, while the wages of kolkhoz farmers during the same period increased even more, by 4 percent. The population received 560,000 new well-equipped apartments either from state capital investment or from the funds of the housing cooperatives. This enabled more than 2 million people to improve their housing conditions. Measures to develop public education and culture and to improve the health care of the population are being consistently put into effect.

The results of the first half-year testify to new successes, but at the same time they also reflect some shortcomings. Certain industrial enterprises and associations failed to meet their targets for output of production, labor productivity growth and capital accumulation. Thus the national economy did not receive a certain amount of essential products. The work of transport, particularly railway transport, which still does not meet the needs of the national economy and the population to the full, also leaves much to be desired. The task at hand is to make an in-depth analysis of the results of the past half-year, to eliminate the failings which exist and to take action to seek out unused reserves so as to successfully complete the assignments of 1980, the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and also to get well ahead for successful work in 1981, and thus worthily mark the 26th party congress. [end recording]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 19, 20 JULY

LD200022/LD210008 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 and 20 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

19 July

Grain harvesting has begun in the foothill regions of Armenia with many farmers obtaining 40 quintals of grain per hectare. Despite a difficult year due to spring frosts and a dry summer, Armenian farmers hope to deliver 300,000 tons of grain to the state this year. (0100 GMT)

Azerbaijan farmers have harvested 1,000,000 tons of grain to date. The harvest is continuing in the foothills and in the mountain regions. (1600 GMT)

Odessa Oblast has begun its harvest and hopes to sell 1,500,000 tons of grain to the state this year. (1900 GMT)

20 July

Harvesting has begun on 62,000 hectares of grain in Khabarovsk Kray. (0000 GMT)

Harvesting has begun on 1,600,000 hectares of grain in Voronezh Oblast. (1445 GMT)

Harvesting has begun in the Black Sea region and Odessa farmers have pledged to deliver 600,000 tons of grain. (1650 GMT)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HARVEST PROGRESS

LD181956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] By mid-June grains had been cut on 8 million hectares in the country, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports. Commenting on this report at our request Comrade Zholobov, chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that harvesting is proceeding in 11 union republics. At present the center of mass harvesting has shifted to the south of the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and the lower Povolzhye. In Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Azerbaijan, and Chimkentskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan the cereals harvest has been virtually completed.

In the zone where harvesting is now in progress, it is now mainly dry and hot. This creates conditions for the productive operation of the combines. However, (?due to the tall straw, the grain has become lodged), which makes threshing somewhat difficult. In these conditions attention is turned toward producing high-quality grain from the hoppers of the combines. Basically, harvesting of winter crops which yield the most valuable grain is in progress. Everywhere analyses are being carried out on the fields and on the threshing grounds. Consignments of strong wheat are being formed and implements for picking up lodged wheat are being used widely in the harvest.

At present the northern harvesting boundary runs through Saratovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts. Harvesting has started in southern Orenburgskaya Oblast.

During the last week harvesting work advanced quickly from the foothills of the Caucasus to the central Povolzhye. Some farms of Tatarskaya ASSR have also started threshing peas. At present Comrade Zholobov noted, the workers are beginning to harvest rye. In previous years of the 5-year plan period kolkhozes and sovkhozes have run in arrears of deliveries of this grain. Now there is a good possibility not only of fulfilling the plans, but also of liquidating the arrears of the past years.

STAFF DISCUSSES SHORTAGE OF MACHINERY SPARES FOR FARMERS

LD210925 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 2

[V. Bykadorov article: "All Attention Focused on the Harvest: From the All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supplies to agriculture has been held. Questions relating to harvesting and procurements of agricultural produce and fodder in 1980 were examined.

Opening the session A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, reported that although the rate of which equipment is being made ready for the harvest campaign is better than last year, it is still insufficient. Every reserve must be tapped in order to ensure that equipment is used highly productively.

Harvesters were delivered on schedule to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the Rostov Agricultural Machine-Building Plant and the Taganrog and Krasnoyarsk combine plants. At the same time the failure of a number of Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building enterprises to fulfill orders for rural areas on schedule has affected the preparation of equipment for harvesting. The Uralsk machine shop, Kharkov tractor engine plant and the Cheboksary assembly plant failed to fulfill the spare parts production plan for the first 6 months of the year. Siberia's Imeni Boytsov Revolyntsii Plant in Omsk, the Pavlodar and Chelyabinsk tractor plants, the Altayskiy motor plant, the Novorossiysk Krasniy Dvigatel plant and the Rovno tractor spare parts plant have fallen considerably behind schedule in supplying spare parts. There is an acute shortage of parts on farms in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and Belorussia.

The shortfall in the supply of drive-belts, screw conveyors, blades, spindles and chutes is making the preparation of tractors more difficult. Thus the Tula combine plant dispatched 16,600 reaper blades and 1,800 harvester screw conveyors fewer than required for the first 6 months of the year.

The staff session named petroleum refining and petrochemical industry enterprises, including the Saransk, Sverdlovsk, Karaganda, Yaroslavl, Mingechaur and other industrial rubber goods plants which are still failing to fulfill plans for the supply of drive-belts and fan belts. As a result of this a good many trucks and grain harvesters are laid up. Questions concerning the supply to farms of petroleum products, especially lubricants, diesel oil and high-octane gasoline, remain unresolved.

The staff session gave considerable attention to the situation concerning the supply of motor vehicle spare parts. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry failed to fulfill the spare parts production plan for the first 6 months of the year in respect of 66 items. Such production associations as "Avtodizel," the Gorkiy, Kremenchug and Ulyanovsk automobile plants and the Kostroma and Michurinsk "Motordetal" associations were among plants named as falling short of production targets.

Enterprises often fail to fulfil plans for the supply of equipment and spare parts owing to a lack of railroad cars. In June alone the Ministry of Railways supplied to Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building enterprises 1,830 less cars than envisaged in the plan, as a result of which around 15,000 finished products have accumulated in warehouses. The all-union operational staff is receiving similar reports from Ministry of the Automotive Industry enterprises.

The session participants examined other questions connected with the provision of technical backup for getting in the harvest and laying in fodder. Specific measures pertaining to the questions discussed were outlined.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and the USSR People's Control Committee, and leaders of ministries and departments.

BRIEFS

FEED PROCUREMENT CAMPAIGN--Results of the shock work feed procurement campaign, which lasted from 15 June through 15 July, were recently summed up. The campaign's goal was to procure 250,000 tons of hay, 250,000 tons of silage and 25,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal, but according to the kray agricultural production administration the goal for procuring coarse and preserved fodder has been fulfilled by only 54 percent; and that for the procurement of vitaminous grass meal, by only 76 percent. Only the Imeni Pyatidesyatiletiya Komsomola Primorya Sovkhoz in Khorolskiy Rayon has fulfilled the goal in all indexes. The campaign has been conducted especially unsatisfactorily by Pogranichnyy, Yakovlevskiy and Anuchinskiy rayons. Yakovlevskiy Rayon, for example, has procured only 30 percent of hay and even less silage and vitaminous grass meal. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Jul 80 SK]

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD190920 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--The Soviet Union launched on July 18, 1980 the Molniya-3 communications satellite with the aim of ensuring the operation of the system of long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications, the transmission of programs of USSR Central Television to points of the Orbita network, and promoting international cooperation. The sputnik carries retransmission equipment ensuring the systems' operation in the centimetre wave band.

The sputnik has an apogee of 40815 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and perigee of 467 kilometres in the Southern Hemisphere. Its period of revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes and inclination of orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Communication sessions through the Molniya-3 sputnik will be carried out in accordance with the planned program.

PROGRESS-10 ENDS FLIGHT OVER PACIFIC OCEAN

LD190734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 July--The flight of the automatic transport craft Progress-10, which was put into Earth orbit on 29 June 1980, has ended.

On commands from Earth today, Progress-10 changed its flight path after carrying out planned experiments. Its engines were switched on at 0447. As a result of braking, the craft went into a descent path, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over a predetermined region of the Pacific Ocean and ceased to exist.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are continuing their flight on board the orbiting complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-36. They are having a day of active rest today. They will talk with their families, take physical exercise and have showers.

Reports from orbit say that the work program in space is being successfully fulfilled. Both cosmonauts feel well.